

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 302.]

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May 29th, 1851.

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LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A HUMBLE APOLOGY FOR THE AGE.

"A SHOCKINGLY mechanical age this," quoth the philosopher whose speculations are out of tune with the times, and who fancies that his ill-humour, rammed hard into the case of this epithet, and flung with force at society, will explode with startling report, and very telling effect. "A shockingly mechanical age" echo the whole tribe of humble imitators, whose three-a-penny detonating balls their lively fancy and petted vanity mistake for hand-grenades. The phrase becomes forthwith all the rage—and just as, among boys of the same neighbourhood, certain games are epidemic, and what one plays all play, so, in the bigger world, certain collocations of words, supposed to express very smartly certain incontestable sentiments, are repeated by myriads at every turn of affairs, until the ear is literally tormented into deafness by the prolonged monotony of philosophic pops.

In what sense now is the age, or the spirit of the age, which is the thing meant, mechanical? We admit that there is a sense in which the broad assertion is true—but what is it, and in what respects can it be made a reproach? Is it that, being itself devoid of intellectual life, it merely answers to the action of those external influences which have been generated by the past? Is it that it repeats only, and that through the force of habit, the ideas of a former age? Is it that its thoughts are traditions merely, its sentiments heir-looms, its creeds the hardened deposits of by-gone generations? If this, or anything like it, were, indeed, the meaning intended to be conveyed by the offensive terms, then, fully acknowledging that they are vituperative enough in their import, we have only to add that they are not true. So glaringly false are they, that one only need repel them by the single word, *circumspice*. As ghosts are said to slink away at the crowing of the cock, so will this charge disappear the moment one begins to look around. Take the last thirty years—a generation—and say, whether in any foregoing period of like length, the mind of man has wrought such marvellous changes! How unlike our progenitors! How vastly more advantageous our position! How much more elevated our modes of life! Look at our works! Are they not more beneficial in their object, more stupendous in scale, and more widely general in the uses to which they are applied? What was their dominion over nature to ours? What power had they over her hidden elements in comparison with what we now hourly employ? Sum up the result of any one of their day's activities, and put it beside the smallest of our own—and in whose favour will the difference be?

This, then, we are bound to conclude, is not the sense in which the phrase is meant. The word "mechanical," which too many would have to regard as a synonyme of "low," "grovelling," or, at least, "inferior," is intended to describe, not the manner of the mind's action, but the results of it. The thinking of the age tends to mechanical realizations. This is true—but can it

be intelligibly urged as a matter of contemptuous reproach? Let us look more attentively at this other aspect of the charge.

The successful pursuit of physical science, and its extensive application to the purposes of art and manufacture, indicate an immense amount of intellectual activity, culture, and discipline. Every thing about us wherein we differ from our ancestors—our steam processes, our factories, our mining operations, our superior modes of navigation and locomotion, our electric telegraphs, and all the countless ingenuities whereby our persons are clad or adorned, and our houses embellished and furnished, whether for comfort or luxury—are to be regarded as modes only into which, stimulated by the wants of the times, the ceaseless action of *mind* fashions itself. The results, it is true, are chiefly physical—the causes which led to them are purely mental. Some may affect to despise the product—can they safely underrate the exercises out of which it comes? Do not these things imply a close observation of Nature, a patient investigation of her proceedings, a habit of generalization, a watchful comparison of resemblances and differences, diligent and often profound reflection, skilful contrivance and careful experiment? Can these things be, and be so common as to have become familiar, among a people whose thoughts are not habitually awake and at work? Nor is this special direction of mental enterprise of a low order. It may not be the highest possible, but it is very far higher than much that engrossed the thinking power of former ages. God's almighty energy works invariably in conformity with the laws which his own wisdom has established. Is it a mean or trivial thing to make ourselves sufficiently master of those laws, to avail ourselves of that gracious energy for daily service? Can we be ever conquering new tracts of knowledge in this region of truth, reality, constancy, and order, and not be intellectually stronger for the effort? If this, then, be the sense in which the spirit of the age is mechanical, the age may plead guilty to the impeachment, and glory in its having been made.

But we go a step further. We look upon the present age, in all that relates to the culture, the discipline, and the development of mind, as vastly transcending any that have preceded it. Our children, long before they have left school, have gone over, and become conversant with, a wider range of knowledge than fifty years ago had fallen under the notice of aged men and women of the same class. Our very servants give more exercise to their thoughts, and employ them upon worthier subjects, than did the gentry of by-gone days. Our literature, even the most ephemeral, requires not only a higher style of intellect to produce, but even to appreciate and enjoy, than was once common; and every newspaper contains comments, criticisms, allusions, and reflections, which not many decades back would have given the writer renown for his wisdom, and made him, like Saul among his brethren, a head and shoulders taller than the majority of his companions. Take our periodicals, monthly and quarterly—our Parliamentary blue-books—our law reports—our public meetings—our Sabbath preachings and addresses—our associations, with their printed documents and their anniversaries—our popular sights, panoramas, dioramas, cosmoramas, and, lastly, our Great Exhibition and all its correlatives—and we say, here is abundant evidence of active intellect, not confined, as of yore, to a favoured few, but widely diffused over the body politic. Such effects can only be arrived at among a people to the bulk of whom mental exercises are familiar.

We venture to mention one more hopeful characteristic of our country and our age. Thought being predominantly occupied upon the realities of the material world, or, as some would describe it, exerted for practical purposes, men in general are beginning to employ much better *criteria* than formerly in their efforts to solve social, political, and ecclesiastical problems. Mere authority will no longer satisfy them. Length of prescription does not avail to convince. They demand something more solid upon which to base their conclu-

sions. Hence, one by one, the blunders of our ancestors are detected and exposed. A process of investigation is going on which gradually eliminates error—the grosser first, the more subtle afterwards. All things are being examined afresh. No mere assumptions can be guaranteed as safe. Nothing stands a chance of ultimately surviving this fiery analysis, but truth. Passive belief is not in keeping with the times.

Well, asks the reader, and what relation has all this to "Ecclesiastical Affairs?" Wait with us, friend, till our next issue, and we will tell you.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

WHEN eight years of age, or thereabouts, we began to make acquaintance with the trials of life at a large boarding school. The biggest boy was apt to tyrannize over us, and we stood in constant fear of him. We went home weekly, and sometimes returned with a stock of highly-prized eatables, which were stowed away in our satchel with our books. On one occasion, we remember, delicious pears constituted our hidden treasure. These we took up to bed with us, and very early in the morning sat up to distribute and eat. Of the dozen who slept in our room, the biggest boy was one. With the best intentions, as he lay asleep we pitched one of the pears towards him, which, unfortunately, fell on his head. He started up, glared round the room, and, in a voice which made us tremble, called out, "Who's that?" "It's the new chap" answered one of our schoolfellows, adding, "He's flung you a jolly pear." "Oh," drawled out the other, in a tone which implied that the case was very much altered—and then, catching sight of the too roughly proffered boon, his countenance relaxed, and he said, "That's a good fellow! Thank ye."

A pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. George Anthony Denison, M.A., Vicar of East Brent,* puts us at once upon a sort of *stern qui vive*. Its title, "Why should the Bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords?" instantly smooths down the erect bristles of antagonism. What can criticism do with a man who, starting from false premises, runs to a right conclusion? What do you feel disposed to say when a person with whom you have no sympathy bursts into your room without asking leave, and delivers an unexpectedly welcome message? How shall we treat Mr. Denison? He comes before us in a garb which we loathe; and he sets before us a proposition in which we thoroughly concur. He begins with Church principles which we hold in abomination—and he ends with deductions full of good sense and truth. We believe we must put up with the knock on the head for the sake of the pear, and accept with thankfulness what we approve, instead of quarreling with what we condemn. "A gift pacifieth anger."

The backbone of Mr. Denison's argument is constituted by the assumption that a Church is "the body to which," in any country, is committed the Apostolical Succession of the ministry, and the Holy Sacraments, which last he understands to be unconditional regeneration by baptism, and the real presence in holy communion. These things alone, he affirms, constitute a Christian Church. The Church of England, as such, comprehending these essentials of corporate existence, has, according to Mr. Denison, "but a limited hold upon her clergy and people"—and even this hold upon them depends partly upon what he designates, "a false view of her office, and essential character," and partly upon her accidents. Those loudest in their professions of attachment to her, sympathize with her chiefly as "the Establishment"—as possessing a "great stake" in the country, and having rights interwoven, in sundry ways, convenient and inconvenient, with the general rights of property—as supplying in her holy orders a position of respectability and influence—as placing in every parish at least one person who is bound to see to the externals of reli-

* Why should the Bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords? By George Anthony Denison, M.A., Vicar of East Brent. London: Joseph Masters, Aldersgate-street. Pp. 40.

gious worship, the education of the young, and the necessities of the poor—and, lastly, as having many historical and constitutional recollections, however vague and ill defined, and inconsistent with existing facts, and as being identified with feelings of national pride and independence. Hence, he proceeds to show that the position of the bishops and clergy involves very much of what is *secular and unreal*. He points out how, by political influence, bishops are nominated, elected, confirmed, and consecrated, and how "the primary accident of their position" thus established in their sees—namely, a seat in the House of Lords—is a thing in practice purely secular, whatever it may be in theory. He then goes on to prove that they sit there "to the great discredit and weakening and depreciation of the Church of England," an evil which is produced by presenting them to the eye of the people as political partisans—by inducing them to exercise their votes, influence, and power, in favour of latitudinarian principles—by affording a plausible plea for withholding from the Church the free exercise of her synodical powers—and by smothering every real effort to augment the number of the episcopate. He specifies some practical evils resulting from this arrangement. It establishes, he says, a barrier of etiquette and restraint between the bishops and clergy, wastes their time, and increases their expenses, supplies an excuse for the non-residence of the clergy, and superinduces a general carelessness; and, finally, he gives the following, which we can only appropriately put before our readers in his own words:—

"The style of life which arises out of an intermingling with the 'great world' and its pursuits in London, is again a plea and an excuse for an imitation of it by the clergy, and so there is, throughout, an under-current always setting in towards the metropolis, and towards that unreal and secular life which is nowhere exhibited under an aspect so insidious and seductive. Compromise of the truth may be found everywhere; the prevailing strength of purely worldly considerations may be found everywhere; but it is in London, and in the immediate presence of the combinations of political party, that such things appear to pervade and leave a man's whole nature, and almost to succeed in obliterating the traces of that moral courage which is necessary to straightforward and honest action."

The position of the bishops as peers of Parliament being thus, to so great an extent, secular and unreal, it ought, he says, to be reformed, and that, if possible, *from within*—and he says, with much force and pertinence, "It is wonderful, notwithstanding all our experience, that Churchmen in and out of Parliament should share so extensively in the delusion that the position of the Church of England can be strengthened, or so much as maintained by act of Parliament."

Blowing off, as unnecessary to the argument, the chaff of Mr. Denison's sacerdotal and anti-scriptural assumptions, we find these wholesome truths remaining—that a Church is a body which can only fitly perform its functions whilst it retains the right of self-government—that brought under bondage to the State, it is tempted to compromise the distinctive truths committed to it—that this bondage, the presence of bishops in the House of Lords serves to aggravate and perpetuate—and that the Church of England would best consult her own interest and usefulness by ceasing to invoke assistance from a legislature which is not her own, and acquiring *freedom* "to fight her own battle in the strength of God." In these conclusions we heartily concur.

We have given the barest outline of the contents of this pamphlet, in the hope that many of our readers will peruse it for themselves. It is nervously written—it is pervaded by a manly and sincere spirit—it contains not a few practical observations characterised by wisdom and worth—it makes several valuable concessions—and it drives on to what Anti-state-churchmen will believe a sound conclusion. Altogether, it is a greater treat than we ever anticipated from an out-and-out Tractarian, and, therefore, we thank him.

THE "SCOTTISH PRESS" ON THE ANNUITY TAX.

The *Nonconformist* will admit that, however wrong in principle, we have, at least, what Baillie Nicol Jarvie described in the freebooter, Rob Roy, as "a kind of honesty," when we allow him in our columns to proclaim our dishonesty and lack of consistency. Instead of defending ourselves and "Edinburgh Voluntaries," in general terms, we ask the *Nonconformist* to turn to the scheme proposed, as unfolded in his own columns, and having gone over it item by item, tell us wherein we have incurred the righteous indignation of himself and his friend the "High Church and Tory M.P." In the first place, there is £2,000 from Leith already secured to the Edinburgh ministers by act of Parliament. What the act gives, then, we are willing that they retain, for this, among other reasons, that we cannot take it away. Secondly, they are to have £2,000 from the pew-rents, a sum which at present goes to municipal purposes, but which, produced by the ministrations of the clergy, and collected from those who accept these ministrations, it seems no violation of principle to appro-

priate for their sustentation. Thirdly, the interest of the fund which the railway paid for liberty to remove a place of worship, and which, we suppose, it would not soil the purity of even the *Nonconformist's* principles to give up. Fourthly, the revenues of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, already appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes, it is proposed to withdraw from one ecclesiastical purpose to bestow upon another. And lastly, to levy a municipal tax, not exceeding three per cent., but which may be, and in the course of time we believe will be, no tax at all, to the extent of providing for the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of the £2,000 of seat-rents, hitherto appropriated to municipal purposes. If our contemporary will come down from his stilts and discuss these matters of fact and detail, he will be disposed to abate somewhat of those assumptions of superior virtue, which he arrogates to himself, and to speak in a less pungent strain of commiseration and scorn of "Edinburgh Voluntaries."—*Ed. Scottish Press*.

[The *Scottish Press* forgets that it was *he* who told the Edinburgh clergy, that this proposal, so favourable for them, had been acquiesced in, at the sacrifice of many scruples. He now challenges us to show wherein the inconsistency lies of promoting this scheme. We answer in few words. The great objection of Edinburgh voluntaries against the annuity-tax, was that the "crown rights of the Redeemer" were invaded by a law which compels contributions to his service—the present scheme will, when passed into law, do this, in part indirectly, in part, by a direct tax. The Voluntaries represented by the *Scottish Press* protested against the former on religious grounds, and sought to get rid of a bad law—the latter, which seeks to modify and perpetuate the evil, they acquiesce in for convenience sake. Meanwhile, where are the "crown rights of the Redeemer?" and why does the *Scottish Press* point us to Leith dues secured by act of Parliament, when he knows that the Annuity-tax, as it stands, is similarly secured? This, indeed, used to be the grievance—now, it seems, it is the cure for it. Let our contemporary try again, or cease to claim for himself "a kind of honesty."—*Ed. Noncon.*]

WESLEYAN REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Popular Delegates concluded their sittings on the fourth day (Tuesday); previously resolving to follow at the heels of the Preachers' Conference by meeting, in August next, at Sheffield. In keeping with the significance of that resolve, they displayed no disposition to secede, but to prosecute with renewed vigour a course that must in the end be successful. In a number of circuits the Reformers have been in the habit of meeting separately for worship; and the Conference not only sanctioned this system, but recommended its wide and systematic extension. The financial report showed a balance of £2,000 in hand, and the verbal representations of the delegates of the liberal disposition of their constituents contrasted strongly with the complaints of the preachers in the other assembly. The expenditure of this fund and the general direction of the movement, was entrusted to a committee, to sit in London, but to contain at least one representative of each district. Votes of sympathy with the Rev. Daniel Walton and the Revs. Dr. Beaumont, Thomas Rowland, and William Burnett, who, in different forms, have, by their liberal and conciliatory sentiments, incurred the censure of the Conference, were cordially adopted. The embarrassments of trustees expelled from the Connexion, and yet liable for chapel debts, engaged the attention of the delegates. Several instances were mentioned, in which the agents of the Conference had made ineffectual attempts to find new trustees. It was impossible, however, to induce men of sense and substance to accept such responsibilities in connexion with empty or half-empty chapels; and there seemed to be no alternative but to allow such chapels to be sold for so much as they will fetch. A strong committee was appointed, consisting of trustees and gentlemen of the legal profession, to watch over the interests of trustees; and measures were taken for the formation of a Mutual Defence Fund. One of the last acts of the delegates was, the adoption of a resolution urging upon the people a consistent adherence to the previous watchword of "No Secession, No Surrender, and No Supplies," even to the stopping of pew-rents. The following resolutions, adopted in the course of the session, are at once a manifesto of principles and a programme of future proceedings:—

The Conference having again refused to meet the delegates on the important matters in dispute, this meeting regards it as a sacred duty, and hereby pledges itself, to carry on the reform movement with increased energy and perseverance, with a view to obtain for the Methodist people those scriptural rights and privileges which are their indubitable inheritance.

This meeting, reviewing the proceedings of the Conference during the last two years, are of opinion that some of the chief evils of which the people complain, are:—1. The assumption, on the part of the Conference, of legislative and executive authority over the Connexion. 2. The treatment of discussion as a crime, when applied to the state and conduct of Methodist affairs. 3. The exercise by the preachers alone of the power of admission into and expulsion from the Church.

This meeting, reviewing the proceedings of the two previous delegate meetings, held in March and August, 1850, solemnly affirms the resolutions then adopted, believing the principles contained therein to be based on

the sacred Scriptures, and therefore essential as the foundation of the future peace and prosperity of the Wesleyan Connexion. Those principles may be thus briefly stated:—1. The total and entire abrogation of all unscriptural laws and usages as unfriendly to the civil and religious interests of the Wesleyan community. 2. The removal of all obstructions which tend to prevent members and office-bearers from holding meetings, or memorializing the Conference on any subject whatever, which may be considered of general interest to the Connexion. 3. That all leaders and office-bearers shall be chosen or removed by the vote of the Church—thus securing to the people a representation in the quarterly and other official meetings. 4. That all disciplinary acts—admission into and expulsion from the Church—shall be determined by the leaders' meeting, subject to an appeal to the Church, whose decision shall be final. 5. That in the event of a reconciliation being effected between the people and the Conference, the laws whereby the Connexion shall be governed, shall be settled by the mutual consent of the people through their delegates and the Conference; and that no law, so settled, shall be altered or rescinded, and no new law enacted, without the agreement of the two contracting parties.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Messrs. Everett, Bromley, Dunn, and Griffiths, for their services during the past year, and that they be requested to continue them for the ensuing year, at salaries of £150, which is £30 less than last. The committee are also empowered to engage other paid agents to carry on the agitation.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual Conference of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance commenced on Wednesday last in Freemasons' hall, which was filled at the hour announced (ten o'clock) with a large and highly respectable company, including a considerable number of American and Continental brethren.

The proceedings were commenced by the singing of the well-known hymn—

"Come, let us join our cheerful songs;"

the reading of the third chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians; and prayer by Dr. Steane.

Dr. Buchanan then proceeded to deliver the annual address, taking as his subject, "The Causes of Schism in the Church;" among which he enumerated—party spirit, arising from undue preferences of religious teachers—heresy—intolerance—impatience of sound doctrine and discipline—and the love of novelty. Under the last head we find the following remarks reported in the *Christian Times*:—

It was an undoubted fact, that this spirit was influencing parties powerfully in the present day, perpetuating and multiplying the divisions of the Church of Christ. No intelligent Christian could have failed to mark the latitudinarian style of thinking and acting on the whole subject of Church communion and Church organization which was abroad—a spirit which the Evangelical Alliance should take care not to seem at all to encourage. There were those who called this spirit of contempt for Church organization, liberty and independence. Viewed in the light of Scripture, and tried by the tests of experience, a spiritually minded man would think it deserving of less honourable names. . . . Those who were the readiest to cast themselves loose from the ties of any particular Church communion, and who, in the very wantonness of freedom, ran hither and thither, from one preacher and one Christian society to another, as their own fluctuating taste or the fashion of the day might dictate, were the very individuals who were likely to give way before the rising tide of Puseyism and Popery. Wearied at length of changes which had brought no rest, and startled with excitement which had imparted no spiritual health to their souls, they were of all others in the greatest danger of sinking without a struggle into the arms of a schism whose infallibility would still all controversy, whose authority would compose all differences, and whose opiates would cure all spiritual anxieties of mind—a system beneath whose placid surface religious liberty and religion itself would be buried and lost.

At the conclusion of this address, another hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Dr. Urwick.

The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth read the practical resolutions of the London Conference as follows:—

1. That the members of this Alliance earnestly and affectionately recommend to each other in their own conduct, and particularly in their own use of the press, carefully to abstain from and put away all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, with all malice; and, in all things in which they may yet differ from each other, to be kind, tender-hearted, forbearing one another in love, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven them; in everything seeking to be followers of God, as dear children, and to walk in love, as Christ also hath loved them.

2. That, as the Christian union which this Alliance desires to promote can only be obtained through the blessed energy of the Holy Spirit, it be recommended to the members present, and absent brethren, to make this matter the subject of simultaneous weekly petition at the throne of grace, in their closets and families; and the forenoon of Monday is suggested as the time for that purpose. And that it be further recommended, that the week beginning with the first Lord's-day of January, in each year, be observed by the members and friends of the Alliance, throughout the world, as a season for concert in prayer on behalf of the grand objects contemplated by the Alliance.

3. That, in seeking the correction of what the members of the Alliance believe to be wrong in others, they desire, in humble dependence on the grace of God, themselves to obey, and by their practice and influence to impress upon others the command of Christ, to consider first the beam that is in their own eye; that they will, therefore, strive to promote, each in his own communion, a spirit of repentance and humiliation for its peculiar sins; and to exercise a double measure of forbearance in reproving, where reproof is useful, the faults of those Christian brethren who belong to other bodies than their own.

4. That, when required by conscience to assert or defend any views or principles wherein they differ from Christian brethren who agree with them in vital truths, the members of this Alliance will aim earnestly, by the help of the Holy Spirit, to avoid all rash and groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions, and to maintain the weakness and gentleness of Christ by speaking the truth only in love.

5. That, while they believe it is highly desirable that Christians of different bodies, holding the same, should own each other as brethren by some such means as the Evangelical Alliance affords, the members of the Alliance disclaim the thought, that those only who openly join this society are sincere friends to the cause of Christian union; that, on the contrary, they regard all those as its true friends who solemnly purpose

in their hearts, and fulfil that purpose in their practice, to be more watchful in future against occasions of strife, more tender and charitable towards Christians from whom they differ, and more constant in prayer for the union of all the true disciples of Christ.

6. That the members of the Alliance would therefore invite, humbly and earnestly, all ministers of the gospel, all conductors of religious publications, and others who have influence in various bodies of Christians, to watch more than ever against the sins of the heart, or the tongue, or the pen, towards Christians of other denominations, and to promote more zealously than hitherto a spirit of peace, unity, and godly love, among all true believers in the Lord Jesus Christ.

7. That, since all the disciples of Christ are commanded by the Holy Spirit to add to brotherly kindness love, and are bound to pray that all who profess and call themselves Christians should be led into the way of truth; it is earnestly recommended to the members of the Evangelical Alliance, to offer special prayer for all merely nominal Christians, as well as for Jews and Gentiles, throughout the world.

8. That the members of this Alliance, earnestly longing for the universal spread of Christ's kingdom, devoutly praise God for the grace whereby, in late years, evangelical Christians have been moved to manifold efforts to make the Saviour known to both Jew and Gentile, and faithful men have been raised up to undertake the toil. They would offer to all evangelical missionaries their most fraternal congratulations and sympathy; would hail the flocks they have been honoured to gather as welcome and beloved members of the household of God; and, above all, would implore the Head of the Church to shield his servants, to edify his rising churches, and, by the outpouring of his Holy Spirit, to enlighten Israel with a knowledge of the true Messiah, and to bring the heathen out of darkness into light. They would also record their confident hope, that their beloved missionary brethren will strive more and more to manifest, before the Israelite and other classes who know not the Redeemer, that union in their blessed Lord, the spirit of which the members of this Alliance would gratefully acknowledge they have generally cherished.

Mr. Bickersteth addressed the assembly in a speech commencing with an affecting reference to the death of his father, and proceeding to comment briefly on each of the resolutions. He referred to two most instructive sermons by Professor Vinet; one on that verse, "He that is not with me is against me," in which, with the strongest fidelity, the doctrine of forbearance was enforced—the other on that verse, "He that is not against us is for us," wherein the eloquent man showed the forbearance of the Gospel. He would read an extract:—"I say, then, to every intolerant community, Do not condemn a man because he follows not Jesus with you. The consciousness of his misery has led him to Christ." And who amongst them would not join in the closing prayer?—"Thou eternal God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, thou that art clothed with all affection, whose eyes are too pure to behold iniquity, but who art full of pity and long suffering, breathe thine indulgent spirit into those who themselves need it so much from thee. Teach them forbearance to whom thou dost forbear. Enlarge our heart, tear away the prejudices we have contracted by nature, and grant to all those whom thou hast given us as brethren that forbearance which is so needful!" In relation to mutually concerted prayer, he suggested, "On Sunday, they could remember Israel; on Monday, they are already pledged to pray for Christian union; on Tuesday, they could remember all missionary societies, of whatever denomination, throughout the world; on Wednesday, all Bible and religious tract societies; on Thursday, all home societies, such as the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, and so on; on Friday, all things connected with Protestantism and Popery—the defence of Protestantism in our own and other lands—the overthrow of Popery in Ireland and elsewhere; and on Saturday, all Christian ministers preparing for the Sabbath, and praying that his spirit might be poured out on our Church, and for the return of their common Lord."

Another hymn was then sung, and the Rev. T. R. Brooke engaged in prayer. The devotional services of the day were then considered to have terminated, and the Conference proceeded to "preliminary business."

Sir Culling Eardley having been elected to the chair, addressed to the assembly a few words of congratulation and counsel.

The following gentlemen were appointed vice-chairmen:—

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.	J. M. Strachan, Esq.
John Henderson, Esq.	W. B. Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Farmer, Esq.	T. R. Wheatley, Esq.
James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.	Arthur Stanley, Esq.
Sir William Betham.	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Sir Thos. Bloomfield, Bart.	George Hitchcock, Esq.
G. J. Morris, Esq.	Robert Paul, Esq.
John Finch, Esq.	

The following gentlemen were appointed secretaries:—

Rev. Dr. Steane.	Rev. T. R. Birks.
Rev. Dr. Bates.	Rev. J. P. Dobson.

A number of gentlemen were appointed an Admission and Hospitality Committee, with power to add to their number, and several other gentlemen a Committee for Public Meetings, to prepare topics, appoint chairmen and speakers, and to take steps for the visitation of the provinces by foreign and other brethren, immediately after the Conference. Dr. Wardlaw moved, and Robert Walters, Esq., seconded, a resolution appointing a committee to provide for the supply of such pulpits as might be placed at their disposal on the two Lord's-days included in the sitting of the Conference. Finally, a Finance Committee was appointed.

The Chairman then said:—We have a friend amongst us who has thought it his duty to go to the Pope of Rome, to do that which he did not expect the Pope would do—to convene a council of Christians with the Bible before them, and to take measures for the union of Christendom. He went to Rome as a bold Christian, not prevented by obloquy or by ridicule; and at Rome, his convictions were deepened that "with Rome there can be no peace."

Thus introduced, Dr. Townsend (Canon of Durham) stepped forward, and said:—

Brethren, I speak the truth when I say that I feel

myself utterly unworthy to address an assembly like the present; but we are all united in purpose—the glory of Christ. You love his name, and you desire to promote his glory. But, it may appear very strange, perhaps, in a society of English gentlemen, that one of their number should be so absurd as to go to the Pope and to speak to him on the subject. Let me offer one explanation of this eccentric idea, perhaps, of the union of Christians. I will illustrate it thus: Jesus Christ, when he was nailed to the cross—if we believe the best interpreters, and the best commentators on Scripture—at that very moment, said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Christianity has been promoted and upheld for eighteen or nineteen centuries, and the Church of Rome is the Pharisee of modern times, who is driving the nails into the hands, as it were, of the crucified Christ; and at this moment, when we are the objects of their bitterest condemnation, we say to them—at least I do—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It was supposed that I was identified with Popery because I went to the Pope. It might as well be said that Stephen was identified with the cause of his murderers, because he said, "Lord, lay not this crime to their charge." Christians were called believers before they were called Ecclesians. The Bible must be above the Church, and the conscience above the magistrate; and we must serve God before we must serve any other. The object for which I would lay down my life, is to unite conscience with the Church [hear, hear]. I want to make them agree; but there is one thing which grieves me, and that is, that such men as Manning and Newman, who were honoured for their great scholarship and literature—honoured amongst the people for their various accomplishments—should have betrayed the cause of our Christian brotherhood, and gone over to the Church of Rome. And I now invite any five gentlemen to come to Durham, to my house, to see whether it is not possible that our Christian love may be based on a common creed. I have in my pocket a letter from your friend, Mr. Bickersteth, written to me some few days before he died, in which he says, "The way to peace is to discover where we differ, and on that to found the basis of Christian love." I can quote another, Dr. Chalmers. It is, "That God's truth may be clothed in God's words." May the blessing of Jesus Christ and his Holy Spirit be with us, and enable us to establish our love, if it be possible, on the basis of that common truth which may be found in every form, every sect, and every party in this land.

The Rev. J. P. Dobson (Official Secretary) read the Report detailing the appointment of the Rev. T. R. Birks, as successor to the Rev. E. Bickersteth, in the Honorary Secretariat; the formation of the Foreign Conference and Evangelization Committee; and the arrangements considered necessary to the present Conference. It stated also the steps which had been taken with regard to the Papal aggression, and announced the publication of the prize essay on Popery, by the Rev. J. A. Wylie; and the essays on Infidelity, by Working Men. The Report then adverted briefly to the general state of the British Organization, showing a considerable increase of members, and especially the successful operation of several ladies' committees. The financial position of the Organization had, to some extent, improved. The adoption of this Report was moved by the Rev. Dr. Innes, seconded by R. Paul, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The council for the years 1851-52 was then appointed.

It was moved by Thomas Walker, Esq., seconded by Alexander Burnett, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the council and its committee be empowered to admit to membership"—and, by the Rev. John Johnstone, seconded by Dr. Bates, "That the next annual Conference be held, if possible, in August, in Dublin."

On putting the latter resolution, the Chairman said: Just let me state that by the census, when last taken, the population of Ireland was eight millions, and the expectation was that it would be now nine or ten millions, instead of that it is reduced to six-and-a-half, owing to cholera, to famine, and to emigration. The reduction, alas! has been in the Popish population; and I desire never to speak of this point without that word "alas!" although we have been much misrepresented on this head. Of the six-and-a-half millions there is very good reason to believe that two-and-a-quarter are Protestants, consequently about one-third of the population of Ireland are Protestants. It used to be the boast of Daniel O'Connell that the Roman Catholics were seven to one; and I think there was some ground for it; and I now draw your attention to the fact that the proportion is now two to one.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN BRETHREN.

A public meeting was held in the evening, to introduce the foreign members to the Conference; the Rev. Dr. Leifchild presided, and his speech was interpreted by Dr. Cooke, of Paris. M. Fische, of Lyons, briefly addressed the assembly in English. When he was in England before, he did not understand our language, but had since acquired it; as had done several others, in order that they might commune with their English friends. The members who had come from France this year were double what they were on any previous occasion. M. Fische proceeded to call over the names of various other brethren from France, who, as they were mentioned, rose and presented themselves to the audience. Dr. Marriot introduced one gentleman from German Switzerland, the only representative of that country present. The Rev. Edward Panchaud, Secretary of the Belgic branch, introduced eight brethren from Belgium, promising sixteen next time. M. Kuntze, of Berlin, introduced the German brethren. The Rev. Mr. Thelwall introduced the brethren from Holland, two of them being Israelites, Abraham and Isaac, who were received with much applause. The Rev. Dr. Baird introduced the brethren from America, including the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Geographer, and author of a celebrated work on Palestine; the Rev. Dr. Bacon; Dr. Alexander, of New

York, author of several works for the young; Dr. Jacobus; Rev. M. Bliss, and others. M. Oncken introduced M. Neilson, from Sweden, by whom it appears that a large number of persons had been converted. There were no Dissenting churches in Sweden before M. Neilson established one. He knew that he would be sure to receive persecution; and so it had fallen out, for he had lately been banished from the country. M. Neilson said it was not possible for him to speak out the feelings which had exercised his mind since he had arrived in this happy island last Saturday. The dear brethren in Sweden needed the most deep Christian sympathy of Englishmen; and he had no conception till this day of the great interest which they were really taking in the welfare of foreign Christians. Dr. Steane read a letter from the Archbishop of Sweden, expressing his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Alliance, and his regret, in consequence of age and infirmity, at not being able to be present.

SECOND DAY.

At ten o'clock on Thursday, the Conference again assembled, and commenced with devotional exercises, Dr. Bates (of Glasgow) offering prayer, and the Rev. J. A. James occupying the chair.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel was the first speaker. He remarked that one of the first impressions which he had in surveying that large meeting, was the great variety it presented; one characteristic, however, pervaded all—love to the Saviour who had rescued them from an impending and dreadful doom, and made their natures holy, and thus enabled them to look forward to a world of eternal felicity. That assembly had met because they were friends to Jesus, and Jesus was a friend to them. It would be enough to justify their meeting, if their object was simply to have personal communion with brethren in the Lord of various lands. It was a great satisfaction to meet with brethren who had by their works contributed to the intellectual or moral good of their fellow-Christians. It was a rational satisfaction to see these brethren in the flesh, and to bid them welcome to the shores of England. Others had suffered for Christ and truth, which was a higher style of uniting—bold, brave, Christian men—and it was a rational satisfaction to behold them and shake them by the hand. The fact of their meeting in such an alliance was a complete and delightful proof of their sincerity of love to the Saviour, and to each other. But this meeting was for a higher object than simply to behold and converse with each other; their own improvement, and the glory of Christ, and the progress of his cause in the earth, these were the objects they had chiefly in view. Then, if this was their object and desire, the next thing to consider was, what means can we adopt to promote this end. He besought the brethren assembling from day to day to do all that they did heartily as unto the Lord. One caution he would like to give. He thought there was a danger of protracting their meetings so as to prevent that private communion with God that was absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a healthy state of soul. It was exceedingly desirable also that some means should be adopted which would issue in the permanent benefit of the Christian Churches throughout the world. In Germany, France, and other lands, the brethren were working well and most successfully in combating the errors of Romanism and Infidelity. Could not arrangements be effected for these brethren now in London to hold meetings, in order that they might tell their simple tale of difficulties and encouragements? He fully believed, that by such means an interest on behalf of the Continent would be awakened far beyond that which now existed. Mr. Noel concluded by paying a tribute of affection to the memory of the late Mr. Bickersteth, and a compliment to Sir Culling Eardley; he also congratulated their beloved friend Mr. James on the circumstance of his being permitted, in the good providence of God, to occupy the chair on that interesting occasion.

Another hymn was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Plumptre engaged in prayer.

The Rev. J. A. James next addressed the assembly. In the concluding part of his speech, having compared the scene before him to the general assembly of the saved at the last day, he added:—

We have come hither expecting to meet the Saviour, and we have had this persuasion, that it is no matter who is here, if he be not. No audible sound, no visible symbol manifests his presence—we need it not. What means this sacred awe, this solemn delight, this fusion of all hearts into one common sentiment and feeling by the power of love, the catholicity of spirit, and pervading holiness—what mean these, brethren, but a token and pledge of the Saviour's presence? Now, then, let us connect the two gatherings together. If it were possible that we could return from the final gathering into our organizations of an ecclesiastical character, and again pursue the usual track of our operations as Christians, and as Christian ministers, tell me, my brethren, if the recollection that we had stood face to face in the presence of our common Lord, would not bind our hearts more closely to each other? One sight of "Jesus as he is" would strike all bigotry for ever dead. And shall we not go from this meeting, recollecting that though we have not seen the Saviour visibly, and face to face, we have met him? And shall we not, when sectarianism is rising up and gaining the ascendancy, in Christian charity call to recollection these hallowed scenes, and by their power root out the weed of sectarianism, to make room for that heavenly exultation—Christian charity—that it may rise up and flourish in its place?

Again a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. D. Pitcairn. The Conference then proceeded to business.

J. M. Strachan, Esq., was elected chairman, and

the secretary read the minutes of the previous day, which were confirmed.

It was moved by the Rev. W. Arthur—

That a Literary Committee be appointed, to confer with the writers of the several papers about to be read to the Conference, and to render them any assistance which they might require in reference to their productions, and the preparation of them for the press.

The resolution, in accordance with an application which the chairman stated had been made to him in regard of resolutions generally, was read in French to the meeting by Professor Baup.

The Rev. Dr. King then read a paper of great length, "On the Progress of the Evangelical Alliance," being a continuation of the "Historical Sketch" read by him at the opening of the Conference in 1846.

The day concluded with "a fraternal conversation on Christian Union," J. Cropper, Esq., of Liverpool, presiding. R. Paul, Esq., of Edinburgh, alluded to Mr. Ruskin's remarkable book, "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds." The Rev. Mr. Lothian, of St. Andrew's, in referring to the basis of the Alliance, said he felt a difficulty in excluding from the body such persons as Joseph John Gurney and Mrs. Fry, many of the Plymouth Brethren, and some others who at present could not join the Evangelical Alliance. He suggested whether there might not be some little modification in those articles of the Alliance which expressed the binding obligation of external symbols, and the seeming necessity of a professional ministry. The Rev. J. J. Jordan remarked that the Alliance did not exclude the members of the Society of Friends, but they excluded themselves; and this was the opinion of Mr. Gurney on the matter. Their views of prayer would at times prevent them uniting in the devotional exercises which accompanied the proceedings of the Alliance. Mr. Lothian professed himself satisfied with the explanation; but the Rev. Mr. Oldham (of Macclesfield) urged the widening of the basis of the Alliance, so as to admit the Friends. If the Friends could not unite in prayer with the other members, they would not interrupt them, and could not object to their engaging in prayer while they themselves were silent. The Rev. Mr. Brooke thought Mr. Oldham could not be aware of the great difficulties lying in the way of any change in the basis of the Alliance. This could only be effected by calling another œcumenical council, and obtaining a majority of three-fourths of the members. He believed there was a pretty general feeling in favour of widening the basis, and he should not object to such a course himself; but it was impossible that it could be accomplished by the present meeting. Mr. M'Fee, of Liverpool, suggested that the Friends might join the Alliance as corresponding members, if they could not come amongst them as ordinary members. He recommended friendly and inter-denominational meetings in small towns and villages, with the view of promoting Christian union, without being formally connected with the Alliance.

Dr. Stane announced that the Pastor Monod had been ordered by his physician to some baths in Switzerland, in consequence of a serious affection. MM. Lenthold, of Fredericksdorf; Bost, of Neufchâtel; Fische, of Lyons; Ehard, of Bavaria; Panchaud, of Belgium; and Meyemeis (a French gentleman who went to Rome on behalf of Dr. Achilli), successively addressed the Conference.

Dr. Adamson, from the Cape of Good Hope, said:—

When he went out there he determined to know no such thing as sectarianism; and he had been called upon to minister by Christians of almost every body, even by the Roman Catholics. When the slave-trade was banished from the British dominions, it seemed to him advisable that every coloured heathen should have an opportunity of hearing the gospel, and be pressed with its invitations. The measure was successful; excluding the Mahometans, who required a very peculiar agency, the returns showed, that instead of some five or six thousand heathen men of the late slaves, who were expected to have remained in their heathenism, only about 620 gave in their names as attached to heathen practices. In his town there were now five or six flourishing and energetic churches, numbering some 1,800 or 2,000 attendants, and 500 or 600 attending the schools. There was also a friendly society, with about 900 subscribers. He thought there was a great obstacle to the progress of Christianity, in Christians allowing themselves to be called unbelievers in Mahometan countries, and heretics in Popish. Christians should maintain the dignity of the gospel, and show themselves to be Christians everywhere, and on all occasions. He remembered, too, reading, in reference to the island of Borneo, that the proposal was made to Rajah Brooke, that since Mahometanism was a very good religion, and perhaps the best, it would be better for all to become Mahometans. The Rajah said, his answer was a kind of petition that Christianity, and those who had been converted to it, should be tolerated. Now he (Dr. Adamson) believed there was no command given to the apostles to go forth and seek for toleration; wherever a man went, and spoke of Christianity at all, he should speak of it as a conquering thing, and not descend to beg for toleration.

The Doxology was then sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, which closed the day's proceedings.

THIRD DAY.

The Rev. George Scott presided over the devotional exercises of Thursday, the Rev. C. Jackson engaging in prayer. The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Bunting, regretting his inability to be present. The Revs. William Thompson and Octavius Winslow addressed the Conference on the general subject; the Rev. J. Milne and the Rev. Mr. Gordon offering prayer.

The Conference then proceeded to receive the reports of the foreign brethren; the Chairman (Sir Culling Eardley) first mentioning that he had just

learnt a missionary in Tahiti had been thrown into prison by the Governor for exhorting the people not to attend a Sunday fête in celebration of the anniversary of the French Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, of New York, said that he never had a sadder task than of making the report he was about to deliver. The American brethren, though they returned home with heavy hearts, immediately set themselves to work, but their efforts to extend the Alliance had been, in a great degree, a failure. They wished to leave local evils to local efforts and influence, and not to make them a bar to general communion. They were shocked, for instance, at the habits of wine and brandy drinking here—and there was, probably, not one of those American brethren who did not believe in his inmost soul that the alliance of Church and State is the greatest evil that has ever befallen the Church of Christ—that it has done more, a hundred-fold more, to corrupt sound doctrine, to blend the world and the Church, to subvert the rights of conscience, and of religious worship, and, in a word, to prevent men from entering into heaven—than all the slavery that ever existed; and yet with this belief they were never guilty of the folly of refusing to meet and acknowledge Christian brethren who approve and uphold this pernicious alliance and share in its emoluments. Before they arrived here, they began to see their fears realized. A resolution, adopted at Manchester, gave them notice of the coming difficulty. Still they came to London, to the great meeting in 1846, hoping for the very best. At the very threshold they were met with a resolution by way of test, which was felt to be not very courteous, as determining the terms of an Alliance which was expected to be, not for Britain only, but for the world. But even this was got over, and the American brethren entered the Alliance. The long and painful discussions which followed were well known. That happened which they had feared and anticipated. Very few even of those who had been decidedly favourable to the movement before, would take any part in it now. The reason was felt to be unjust, and was unjust, inasmuch as it was certain to operate cruelly upon many persons in the slave-trading States, who most needed, as they most deserved, the succour which Christian sympathy can give. There was an appearance of foreign dictation though the intention was disclaimed; and it came from the last quarter from which it should have come; it came from England, by which everything of that kind should be avoided.

It cannot be disguised (Dr. Baird continued) that the very attempt which we have made to bring the churches of America and Europe, and especially of Great Britain, into more friendly and fraternal relations, has ended in putting them further asunder. You have been told that it would hasten the overthrow of the dreadful evil among us, if you put us out of the pale of your Christian fellowship. You have been told what amounts to this; and you have believed those who told you so, notwithstanding the remonstrances—and tears, even—of brethren who are worthy of your confidence, from their character, their antecedents, and their position. You have preferred to believe another class of witnesses. As to the question, Who they are, and what they are, I say nothing. You have believed them, but you have been deceived. You might have known us by knowing yourselves—I speak to British Christians—and this knowledge would certainly have taught you that very much that has been done, and still more that has been said, is anything else than likely to accomplish that great object. Oh, no; the language of taunt, and of ridicule, and of indiscriminate abuse, may wound the hearts of Christian men among us who love their country, notwithstanding all its faults, but it is hurled back with unmeasured scorn by more than three thousand presses. "Let America wash out of her skirts the stain of slavery, and then she will be fit to join British Christians." Such was the language of one in this country whom we loved. How was that received in America—I don't say by Christian men, but by others? Shall I tell you how it was received? Will you bear with me while I do so? "This sounds"—mark the words—"this sounds like the language of one who washes and bedecks his person, eats and drinks, and wipes his mouth, and says, 'I am not corrupt.'" We will abolish this great evil, that you may depend upon; but we must be allowed to take such time and measures as we think best. We believe that we understand this matter better than you do; I speak it with all deference. We shall get rid of slavery, but not at, or in consequence of, your bidding, or to please you, but because it is our duty to do so. You can help us with your prayers, and by looking well to your experiment in the West Indies, and seeing that it works well. I know not what else can be done. You have placed the coat of Nessus on the young limbs of our nation, but you can give us little help in throwing it off. It was not Republicanism nor the Voluntary principle that imposed that greatest of evils upon us. Monarchy, monarchy did it. Monarchy introduced and imposed it, nursed it for 155 years; and if the Church did not do her duty—though she did much more than you are aware of, at the time when the evil was young and small, and comparatively feeble—it was when ten out of thirteen colonies were enjoying the blessings, as some call them, of an Established Church. Do not, I beseech you, send us such missionaries as one who lately visited us, one who deceives himself, or rather tries to deceive his countrymen, by telling them that his speeches made in this country since his return will make a sensation in America from Maine to California. Yes, a sensation they make, but it will be one of laughter and of contempt. If you have another Mr. Gurney to send, he will be heard everywhere with pleasure; he was heard everywhere, east and west, north and south, he was heard everywhere when he "reasoned of temperance, righteousness, and judgment to come," and when he addressed those admirable letters to Henry Clay. He was heard everywhere; for, while he was not wanting in faithfulness, he was a Christian and a gentleman. Oh, brethren, the course taken in this country for years past is working out its legitimate result, not that of hastening the overthrow of this great evil in America, but that severing the bonds which held two great nations together! What do we see already?

A few Americans at this meeting, most of them as spectators of your proceedings, and not as members of the Alliance. The reason of it is to be found simply in this fact—they do not go to your meetings because, as one of them said to me, they are tired of hearing, wherever they go, insults offered to their country, remarks and taunts thrown out against it; the presence of an American gentleman being often sufficient to induce a clap-trap speaker in Exeter Hall to say something against America, to catch the applause of the audience. There are a great many American ministers in Europe, but very few are here—very few care about being acquainted with their brethren in Europe. I am sorry to say it. They feel that a slight is put upon them. If public meetings are held, they are not invited to speak. If this were owing to their incompetency they would submit with becoming humility; but when they know that it arises from other motives, and that if they attend public meetings they will hear something against their country to which they cannot reply, they stay away.

In reply to questions, Dr. Baird said for the statement he had made, he alone was responsible; he was authorized to make it, but the phraseology was of course his own.

In reply to another question, it was announced officially, that the Rev. Drs. Robinson, Alexander, Bacon, and other American ministers were present in the Conference.

The Rev. J. A. James said, he could but express his unfeigned admiration of the temper of mind in which Dr. Baird's communication had been laid before them; more tenderness of spirit, and yet more manliness of mind and sentiment, he had scarcely ever witnessed. He must, on the part of the Alliance, disclaim any participation in the mission of a certain gentleman who had visited America; they had nothing to do either with that gentleman or with his mission. He would suggest a friendly conference between some members delegated from that assembly and their American brethren, to talk over the subject in the spirit of brethren and Christians. Possibly there was required a little more forbearance than had hitherto been exercised.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, said:

The character of Dr. Baird is such that great respect is due to anything which falls from him; but it must still be recollected that men's views are often influenced by their ecclesiastical relationships. Dr. Baird belongs to a very respectable denomination, which is not entirely free from slaveholding—the Old School—while I myself belong to a branch of the Presbyterian Church, which, fifty years ago, unanimously abolished slavery, and ever since has made it a term of communion, that "no man holding unoffending men in involuntary bondage (I quote the terms of the article) shall be entitled to the privileges of the Church of Christ." This difference may give a complexion to our views respectively in relation to many things which exist around us. Though I admit that the slavery question is the great reason why so little progress has been made by the Alliance, I must say, that another reason is, the want of Christian love—rampant sectarianism, which represents division as a positive advantage, and which, if carried out, would create as many churches as there are individual wills or selfish objects. For this evil I should have thought the Evangelical Alliance, or some such œcumenical movement, would be a great curative and corrective. I am warmly attached to this movement; but I must say there has been a general feeling in America, that it would have been better to leave all disciplinary matters to the respective churches. At the same time, I must say, that it is very important that the brand has been fixed on slavery in general. As to the matter of slavery in our country, I think it will soon cease to be; I should not wonder if you have given it a very considerable mortal blow by your resolution. It is hard for men professing themselves to be in Christ and in his Church, to outface and withstand that great mortal shock. There has recently been in our country what has been called the free-soil discussion; and the meaning of it is, that as we have acquired large new territories on our Southern border, and on the coast of the Pacific—which Southern men intended to have as a field for the propagation of slavery under the American flag—that to these new territories slavery shall never be extended, but that by American law, it shall never have another inch of ground. There has been a moral outbreak; Christians have been found on this, that, and the other side; but after all, the thing is done, the die is cast, and I have no hesitation in saying, that another slave state shall never be added to the American Republic; and the moment you circumscribe and localize slavery, that moment you cicatrize it—it will come off as a great political scab, and we shall be free indeed, and that greatest cause of political contention and scandal to the Church of Christ shall be numbered amongst the things of the past. In the meantime, not intending to contradict my very reverend and respected brother, Dr. Baird, and knowing how zealous he is in the cause of Christian union and Evangelical Alliance, I state this that the matter may be more fully understood, and I would propose, if there had not already been a proposition made to the same effect, that you should institute some movement for another meeting, and then make any modification on this point which increased light would warrant you in doing.

After some conversation on the subject, in which some of the brethren advised its being quashed, and called attention to the protracted discussion which it occasioned in 1846, it was moved by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. King:—

That the American brethren present in the Conference be requested to meet the Council, for mutual communication on the state of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States, and the causes which have impeded its progress in that country, and that the Council be specially convened for this purpose, and make a special report upon it.

The motion was adopted, but not unanimously.

Professor Baup, of Geneva, read a long paper on the state of the Alliance in French Switzerland, and the general religious statistics of that land. In consequence of a proposition that it contained relative to the widening of the basis of the Alliance, the paper was referred to the Council. Several gentlemen subsequently argued the question, referring

especially to the Quakers, who, it was contended, were by the doctrinal basis of the Alliance prevented from adhesion. An additional motion, after considerable discussion, was referred to the Council in connexion with Professor Baup's paper, for its immediate consideration, in the hope that some basis of union, by which the Quakers might be admitted, could be adopted.

Professor Kuntze, of Berlin, presented a brief statement of the progress of the Alliance in Germany. He was sorry that very little, if anything, had been done to form a confederation of the German Churches; the German friends of the cause of union, however, now in London, had resolved that this subject should be raised and repeatedly pressed upon the Churches when they returned home.

Dr. Tholock, and the Rev. Mr. Lemon, of Berlin, having addressed a few words to the Conference, the Benediction was pronounced and the Conference adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the evening (Friday), at Exeter Hall, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird presiding. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Rev. Mr. Birks, were the only English speakers. The Rev. Mr. Kuntze, of Berlin, followed. Dr. Grandpierre, of Paris, said that in that city there existed a branch of this Alliance; and at the close of its session, all the different members assembled at the Lord's Table, and partook together of the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper. A late occasion of this gathering was a most delightful one, the different tables being presided over by different ministers, while perfect and entire harmony prevailed in the interested assembly. Dr. Cappersdorf, a converted Hebrew, drew a comparison between the two sons of Rebekah and the two great religious sects—Protestantism and Romanism; contending that, although the Protestant abjured and hated the errors of Romanism, yet he should endeavour to love the Romanist. The Rev. F. O. Neilson, pastor of the Baptist church, Gottenbergh, described the persecutions he had suffered in consequence of his determination to preach the gospel in his native land.

FOURTH DAY.

On Saturday, Dr. Drew, of Belfast, took the chair, and Dr. Burder offered prayer.

The Chairman dwelt on the alteration of the relative numbers of Romanists and Protestants in Ireland, as disclosed by the Census; and besought the Protestants of England above all things, for God's sake, rid them of Maynooth; that institution was the poison of Ireland, of England, and of the world [loud cheers]. A Popish priest, lately travelling with himself in a coach, said, "We have now got plenty of British gold, and we can send out our priests from Maynooth to all parts of the world, and give every student of that institution twenty pounds a year for pocket money." He besought them again, with all the energy with which he was capable, to put forth their best efforts to abolish Maynooth [loud applause].

The Rev. John Stoughton was the only speaker in this division of the proceedings.

Thomas Farmer Esq., took the chair at the conclusion of their devotional exercises. An irregular discussion ensued with respect to Dr. Baird's allusion to the Established Church.

The Rev. Professor Martin, of Aberdeen, read a long paper on Infidelity in Great Britain; and Dr. Baird made a report on the same subject in relation to America. Some remarks were made on both.

Just as the Conference was about to close its session, the Rev. Dr. Krummacher arrived from Berlin, and being introduced to the assembly, was cheered vociferously.

On Sunday, about thirty pulpits were occupied by preachers appointed by the committee of the Alliance.

On Monday, Dr. Achilli was introduced to the Conference; but we must reserve a report of that and subsequent proceedings for our next.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—"It is said" that arrangements have been completed for the immediate establishment of a mission in Borneo for the whole of the Eastern Archipelago. The same authority adds that the first bishop of the new see will be the Rev. C. F. Childe, M.A., Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington—that arrangements are also in progress for erecting new bishoprics in Western Australia, Sierra Leone, and the Island of Mauritius; and that one of the new bishoprics will be offered to the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School.

ILLEGALITY OF SYNDS.—Two gentlemen learned in civil law, Mr. Peacock and Dr. Bayford, have given the opinion that the proceedings of the late synod at Exeter were at entire variance with the laws of the land, and that all persons who took part in the same have rendered themselves amenable to those laws. They are of opinion that a diocesan synod cannot be legally assembled, or act without the authority of the Queen's writ, and that the 25th of Henry VIII. extends, not merely to the convocation assembled for state purposes, but to every synod, whether provincial or diocesan, and whether assembled for state or merely for ecclesiastical purposes.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Hon. Sidney Herbert has given £500 towards the erection of a church at Fisherton, in the diocese of the Bishop of Salisbury. The hon. gentleman says in a letter accompanying the contribution:—"Whatever necessity for exertion there was last autumn appears to me to be

rather increased than diminished by subsequent events. There is, I think, reason to fear that the enactments of last session have tended to lull into a false security the members of our own Church, and to give new strength to the Roman Catholic religion by consolidating and cementing together the great body of those who hold its tenets. I trust that we may show a like spirit, and that our efforts may be directed to a wise reformation of such abuses as may still be found in our ecclesiastical system, and the wide diffusion of the sound and scriptural doctrine of our Church."

THE RECTORY OF CHELSEA.—On Thursday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea was held at the Vestry-hall, to take into consideration the proposed sale by public auction of the next presentation to the rectory of the parish. Mr. C. Bateman, the parochial churchwarden, was called upon to preside. Captain Jones moved the first resolution, which affirmed, that as the next presentation to the rectory of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was to be disposed of by public auction in the course of next week, it was the duty of the parishioners to endeavour to raise a sum of money sufficient to purchase it, and to present an evangelical clergyman to the incumbency. Mr. Fuge seconded the resolution. Mr. Archbutt was of opinion that the price asked for the living was so extravagant that it was quite futile to make any such attempt as that suggested. To attempt to raise £8,000 or £10,000 by public subscription before the next Wednesday appeared to be utterly impracticable. Mr. Burgess assured the meeting that there would be no difficulty in raising the £8,000 or £10,000 by the time appointed for the sale. There were hundreds of people in the parish who would readily and willingly subscribe. A few gentlemen had already raised the sum of £800 amongst them. The chairman put the resolution, and it was carried by a large majority. Mr. Burgess moved that the presentation when purchased should be vested in a committee, who should be instructed to present an evangelical clergyman to the rectory; which, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

D'AUBIGNE ON CHURCH AND STATE CONNEXION.—It is of the essence of evangelical Christianity not to receive support from the world. If "the just shall live by faith," surely the Church also should live by faith. Christianity must lie hard. Prepare her a comfortable bed, as Constantine did, and as is still done, and under the influence of State-favour, she will become drowsy, fall asleep, and sink into a fearful lethargy. If any religion stand in need of union with the State, be sure it is a false religion. In such a case, I deny not the system. I deny not that a man paralyzed in both legs has need of crutches; I only say, that a man in health will do much better to throw them away, because they would only impede his progress. What opinion can we have of religion which has no root in humanity, no strength in itself, and which falls the moment it is abandoned by the State? . . . The Church, in the first three centuries—in the period of her simplicity, her charity, and her martyrs—was independent of the State. This was of immense advantage to her; for she could develop herself freely, conformably to her nature, while no foreign power interfered in her affairs, corrupting her purity. Every one knows that the way to quicken men's zeal for any institution is to interest them in it, and to make its existence in some degree dependent upon them. Liberty is a powerful means of restoring life. The members of a free church will feel a much truer interest in all religious matters. They will examine everything with more care. There will be a more extensive interchange of religious thoughts. Christianity will not then be a system imposed by authority, or a relic abandoned by the majority, as is too often the case with State and Clergy Churches. It will be the property of the nation, and the prime interest of the people. One of the first principles in legislation is, not to confound distinct powers. To mingle that which ought to be distinguished leads to universal confusion. If you do not lay down two distinct parallel lines of double rails, one for the up-trains and the other for the down, the carriages will come into collision—will be stopped, and broken to pieces. If it has been found that the executive and the judicial powers belong to different spheres, how shall it be with those two great societies, the State and the Church? These two societies differ as to the end. The State forms citizens for a terrestrial country. The Church forms Christians for a country which is in heaven. They differ also as to means. The State, for the preservation of order, decorum, and the lives of its citizens, has received a sword—a power of coercion. Civil society comprises tribunals, police, prisons, and even scaffolds. But the Church has no sword. In its very essence, it is a voluntary society. To use compulsion in order to elicit an act of piety, is a contradiction. The Church sets no value upon that which does not emanate from the free will of man. Her police, her tribunals, consist in that *lenis suasio*, that mild persuasion, the noblest of all sources of action, which, through deep conviction, secures, by rational and moral means, the consent of the will. These two societies, then, are essentially and immeasurably distinct. In vain will you lop off those excrescences which are most offensive to you in this system. It must be torn up by the very root. Church and State must be separated, and that separation be carried out to the minutest details.—*Anti-state-Church Note-paper*, No. 5. [A new and excellent device of the Anti-state-church Association, for circulating information in an easy and unobtrusive way].

"TOM SPRING," of pugilistic celebrity, died at the Castle, Holborn, on Wednesday evening.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT SALE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the ceremony of publicly laying the corner stone of a new Independent chapel, at Sale Moor, Lancashire, took place in the presence of a numerous and respectable company. The proposed edifice, which is situated a couple of hundred yards or so from the railway station, on the eastern side, is intended to accommodate the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Morris, which has increased of late so that it can no longer find room in the little chapel which stands close to the banks of the canal. The meeting assembled at four o'clock, and the proceedings commenced with singing, the reading of Scripture, and the offering up of prayer. Among the ministers present, were the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Revs. J. L. Poore and R. Fletcher, of Manchester. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr. James Sidebotham, who prefaced it with an appropriate address, in the course of which he stated, that at the close of the last century or the beginning of the present, the Rev. W. Roby made an effort to spread the gospel among the then benighted inhabitants of the village. The cause prospered, and the present chapel was built in 1803; and in 1805 a church was formed, consisting of twelve members. Its founders, with only one exception, had gone to their reward. The facilities of access to the neighbourhood had brought many residents, and the congregation increased. It was proposed to enlarge the present building; but it was found impossible to provide accommodation for the schools without a new one. The generosity of one gentleman (Mr. S. Brooks) had furnished them with the land; and the public had contributed a sum, enough to enable them to proceed. A silver trowel, with an inscription commemorating this occasion, having been presented to Mr. Sidebotham by one of the committee, he applied it to the stone, which was then lowered, a few coins, and a written statement of the facts above narrated, being placed beneath it. After the singing of another hymn, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan delivered an eloquent address. Tea was provided for the friends, and an evening meeting was held.

THE REV. GEORGE DUNN, of Boroughbridge, has received and accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Independent chapel at Hollinwood, commencing his labours there on Sunday, September 6.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Parthenium-rooms, St. Martin's-lane, P. E. Barnes, Esq., in the chair. Mr. G. Huggett, the secretary, read the annual report of the committee, which stated, that the number of shares now held is 1,340, exclusive of those taken upon the Moulsey estate, and the total receipts of the society since its formation amount to £7,968 1s. 6d. The committee have lent their efforts not to merely numerous and rapid purchases of estates, but to the acquisition of unquestionable good ones. Of the many offers made they have thought it expedient to close with only one, namely, for the purchase of twenty-four acres at Reigate, where there are a large number of members, at the price of £3,600. They are now in treaty for an estate in Middlesex, in a locality suited to the requirements of many of their members. As to the estate at East Moulsey, the division of it has been completed in a most satisfactory manner, and several houses are in course of erection. The land was bought for the sum of £4,725, and it has been distributed to the allottees at £5,682, or about seventeen per cent. No charge has been made to the mortgaging members for interest on the money advanced to them, except the very trifling amount of interest on any sum temporarily borrowed to complete a purchase. With regard to the political results of the East Moulsey and Reigate Estates the committee observe that 140 additional freeholders will have votes for the Western Division, and 130 for the Eastern Division. Already the names of fifty new freeholders appear on the list of voters for the former electoral district, and the Reigate purchase in addition is within the boundary of the borough which comprises 200 voters, occupying houses chiefly in the hands of one landlord. The committee recommend the following alteration in the rules:—"That of the number of allotments in every future purchase a portion, not exceeding one-half, shall be offered to members (according to seniority of membership) who shall agree to pay the whole cost of their allotments, together with a charge of five per cent. on the amount of such cost to be applied towards the defrayal of expenses of this society, and the remaining allotments shall be exclusively devoted to the other members in rotation, all parties jointly balloting for priority of choice." The effect of this alteration will be to enable the society to purchase whenever a desirable opportunity offers, and consequently to expedite the subscribing members obtaining their allotments. The report was unanimously adopted, and the alteration in the rules agreed to.

ROBBING A PRISON.—Some daring rogues have robbed the City Bridewell, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. By scaling divers walls and buildings, they got into the courtyard of the prison, whence they entered two of the residences of the officials, and carried off plate and other property. It is surmised that the thieves had been inmates of the gaol.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE OFF LIVERPOOL.—A strong gale sprang up on Sunday morning, and was attended with considerable loss to the smaller craft; two of which are known to have foundered, and all on board perished.

THE CATHOLIC AGITATION IN IRELAND.

The great meeting in Dublin came off on the appointed day amidst preparations for the prevention of tumult which, in either of the other two of the three kingdoms, would have been ludicrously disproportioned to the occasion. The civil and military authorities were early on the alert. All the regiments were confined to barracks, and held in readiness to be called out; and the police of the neighbourhood were marched into the city. Sackville-street was crowded several hours before the time of meeting, and was impassable to all but those who were proceeding to the Rotunda. The quay-porters, and other classes of labourers, made holiday, and were generally provided—it is said—with sticks, in anticipation of an encounter with Mr. Gregg's five thousand followers; but they confined their zeal to helping the police in keeping the lines, and studiously abstained from drink. The ships in the river hoisted their gayest flags; and, indeed, the general aspect was that of festivity rather than excitement. About 11 o'clock, the Priests' Protection Society ventured to exhibit from its office in Sackville-street an offensive placard, which was instantly torn down, and stones thrown at the windows. Mr. Gregg redeemed his promise by driving to the door in a close carriage, accompanied by three friends, and presented tickets; but they were refused admission—on which, protesting that it was a packed meeting, the gentlemen re-entered their carriage, which was pelted with mud, though escorted by the mounted police. Long before the hour appointed for taking the chair the platform was crowded to suffocation; and, in a very short time after the doors of the Rotunda were thrown open, any attempt to gain sitting or standing room was hopeless. The platform was elevated at a considerable height; in front were arranged arm-chairs for the prelates, and, at the head of the table prepared for the secretaries, a gilded chair for the Primate Cullen. Upon their Graces of Armagh and Tuam making their appearance, the enthusiasm of the assembly found vent in a long-continued burst of cheering. These prelates were followed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Bishop of Ephin, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Savannah, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Hyderabad, the Bishop of Saldaes. Among the laymen present were Lord Gormanstown, Sir Piers Mostyn, Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., Mr. J. Reynolds, M.P., Mr. William Keogh, M.P., Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P., Mr. O. Higgins, M.P., Mr. Martin Joseph Blake, M.P., Mr. John Sadleir, M.P., Mr. Francis Scully, M.P., Mr. Robert Keating, M.P. (Wexford), Leonard Murrough, and John Francis Maguire.

Lord Gormanstown came forward and proposed that his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh should take the chair; but in so low a voice, that Mr. Reynolds in seconding the motion, reported the titles of the proposed chairman, which were caught up and greatly applauded. Mr. Reynolds went on to act as herald to all the bishops present, the announcement of whom in the forbidden style, caused continued applause. The *Times* says the resolutions were also signed, "† Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

Archbishop Cullen, on taking the chair, was again hailed with several rounds of applause. He proceeded to read his address, which set out by affirming that the Catholics of the empire had done nothing to bring about the present state of things—they were forced into it. The Durham controversy had rekindled the embers of discord, and stirred up all that was base and filthy in the depths of bigotry and intolerance. It was the first duty of the New Catholic Association to unite into one body the Catholics of the united kingdoms, and he trusted, as the result of its labours, they should be put on a footing of equality with every other class of her Majesty's subjects. They asked, for one thing, that the children of their poor might be protected from a heartless proselytism. The eyes of the world had long been turned upon the miseries of Ireland in compassion, and every nation, even to China, had stretched out a hand for their help. But whatever proposition they made should be in accordance with the laws of the country. He would not sit down without using another privilege of his order; he would pray that God might give them wisdom and grace, and teach them how to act, and that the Most Holy Queen of Heaven, and their own great Saint Patrick, might bless and fructify everything which they undertook.

On the nomination of Bishop Browne, Mr. Sadleir, M.P., Mr. Ouseley Higgins, M.P., and James Burke, Esq., were appointed honorary secretaries.

Mr. Sadleir then read the requisition convening the meeting, which he stated had been signed by 35 prelates, 31 peers and sons of peers, 19 baronets, 33 Members of Parliament, 150 justices of the peace, and several thousands of influential clergymen and laymen. He next read the following letter to the chairman by Cardinal Wiseman, amid loud cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs:—

London, August 16.

MY DEAR LORD AND BROTHER IN CHRIST.—I have received a letter from Messrs. Reynolds and Keogh, inviting me to attend the aggregate meeting of the Catholic Defence Society, at which your Grace will preside, on Tuesday next. As this is quite impossible, I take the liberty of addressing your Grace on the proposed Association.

Although as yet its specific objects and its plan of organization have not been published, it is impossible not to feel that some such institution is absolutely necessary. We have now seen ranged on the side of majorities for our penal bill, names with which the Catholic mind had ever identified the idea of generous

zeal for civil and religious liberty, as completely as it had in former ages associated the thought of chivalrous deeds with the titles of our olden aristocracies. And they whose word would a few months ago have been in our eyes as safe a security as a bond signed and sealed, have made light of pledges given to us, and feel no shame in withdrawing them.

These betrayals of trusts unreservedly regarded through a whole generation by the Catholic body have served to convince us, that, after God, we must mainly rely on our own honest and enduring exertions for the preservation of our common rights. The noble, the able, and the earnest support which, amidst so much defection from principle, was given to our cause by several members of both houses, independent of party, deserves, indeed, our warmest acknowledgments; but such generous advocacy has not proved sufficient for our protection. I trust, therefore, that the Catholic Defence Association, by giving a clear and definite aim to Catholic exertion, will concentrate all its powers on legitimate subjects; that these will not be visionary, nor hopeless, but plainly intelligible and justly attainable. I feel confident that all appeals to the passions, all efforts to arouse anger or hatred, or even uncharitable feeling, will be effectually excluded, so that our adversary may have nothing to say against us. Your Grace's superintendence will, I know, secure to the society a character strictly moral, and even religious, and a steady adhesion to such principles as will defy the cavils of the most malignant; for, after all, we must seek to draw down the blessing of the God of justice upon our undertakings, more than rely upon human effort.

While, therefore, I shall sincerely sympathize with those who have undertaken the mere secular duties of a society so based and conducted, I shall be happy to co-operate in any of its duties more immediately connected with those of the ecclesiastical state.—I am ever, my dear Lord Primate, your affectionate brother in Christ,

† N., Cardinal WISEMAN.

There were also read letters of apology and contribution from Lord Arundel of Wardour; Lord Stoughton and Kenmare, Lord Petre, the Hon. W. Stourton, and two Roman Catholic bishops; and an address from the Roman Catholics of Liverpool.

The first resolution was moved by Archbishop Slattery, who excused himself, by the feeble state of his health, from making a speech—

That we declare an Act lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, commonly called the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, to be a violation of the compact contained in the Catholic Relief Act of 1829, and subversive of the great principle of religious liberty as established in this empire.

The principal English layman present—Sir P. Mostyn, a Lancashire baronet—seconded the resolution. The next speaker was the veritable Archbishop M'Hale, who was, of course, received with special honours. He moved—

That we unhesitatingly declare that the present Ministers have betrayed the cause of civil and religious freedom, and forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of the United Kingdom.

His speech did not sustain his epistolary reputation—being rather jocular than vehement. He hardly thought the resolution could be borne out—Ministers had not betrayed the cause of religious liberty because they were never entrusted with it; nor forfeited the confidence of Catholics, as they never enjoyed it. Mr. Keogh, in seconding the resolution, declared, under the correction of the learned prelates by whom he was surrounded, that if the Act were carried into operation they could not administer a single office of their religion without violating the law. What remedy did they propose? Let them send into Parliament forty representatives reasonably determined to stand together as one man, and to say to the Minister of the day that they required such and such measures for Ireland, and, above all, a repeal of that bill.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gillies was announced as Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, but he was sorry to say that there was not such a person even for Lord John Russell to protest against. There was not much to be done in Scotland, as they had been completely settled there; but they would make the best use of their tongues. Religious liberty, like the kingdom of heaven, must be taken by violence. As Paul appealed to Cæsar of imperial power, so he appealed to the Cæsar of public opinion. He moved:—

That we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means within the constitution to obtain a total repeal of that Act, and every other statute which imposes upon the Catholics of this empire any civil or religious disability whatever, or precludes them from the enjoyment of their religion.

Mr. G. Moore, the member for Mayo, followed in a very excited strain. He defied, spit upon, and scorned the late enactment. Their prelates would continue to be the bishops of the Irish sees, notwithstanding all statutes to the contrary. He was twice interrupted in his fervid eloquence by the prelate in the chair; the first time, for seeming to intimate that the Pope was ever inimical to civil liberty. "Wherever the Catholic Church prevailed," said Dr. Cullen, "there true liberty followed. Wherever Catholicity had been superseded, there slavery followed." The second interruption was occasioned by Mr. Moore's referring to Belgium's rising in insurrection, and expressing his "fear that Ireland would, if she could, and that Ireland would some day, if England's present policy continued."—Here, "the Lord Primate interposed," and said, that "he thought that the feeling of the meeting was not in favour of insurrection. Even if it was in their power, the Irish people were so attached to their Sovereign, that, instead of violating their allegiance, they would do everything they could to protect her on her throne [cheers]. They were sincerely attached to their Sovereign, and they had been always so; and they were ready to maintain that respect, even when persecuting laws were enacted against them. It was in accordance with Catholic doctrine to uphold the cause of order. He knew that was what Mr. Moore intended to say; but he (the Lord Primate) wished to say

so much, holding the position he did." Mr. Moore, in explanation, said, he had only to observe that, whatever words he used, or whatever he did express, he made use of the very same words in the House of Commons, without objection. The Archbishop replied that, speaking of the House of Commons, if any member, while addressing it, made use of no expression contrary to the law, he was not likely to be called to order. But that being a meeting of the nature it was, no such expression as Mr. Moore made use of, should be addressed to that meeting, when it was against the doctrine of the Catholic Church. Mr. Moore resumed: "My Lord, it is not for me to bandy opinions with your Grace—I will only say, therefore, that Catholic Belgium did rise in insurrection—Catholic Belgium succeeded [loud cheers]—and religious liberty was established" [renewed cheers].

Dr. Ullathorne, the Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, moved—

That for the above objects we deem it necessary to establish a Catholic Defence Association, and that the same be and is hereby established.

He went back to the root of the controversy. He said, there did not reach England an authoritative copy of the apostolical letter, nor was it in the hands of any English prelate, until a full month after the letter of Lord John Russell appeared. The document was never intended to be brought officially forward, but it had been promulgated to the world. By an accident, unexplained even at that moment, and which the authorities of Rome had failed to be able to trace, a copy of the apostolical letter was published in two French newspapers; and, consequently, it was seized by the English papers full six weeks before a single copy authoritatively reached England. A word with reference to the pastoral, which had deservedly become famous. When his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman penned that pastoral, he (the Bishop of Birmingham) had every means of knowing that he only contemplated the congregations under his own jurisdiction. And now, he asked, had the Catholics of Ireland, or their bishops, done aught, either with reference to the pastoral or to the apostolical letter, to incur the persecution which had been visited on them? But nevertheless, now in England and Ireland Catholic bishops were outlawed. If Catholic bishops acquiesced in this enactment, they would be giving themselves to the great apostasy which caused the Reformation. The Pope himself could not do it, without surrendering the power which had been committed to him from St. Peter. Considering all these things, a Catholic bishop was bound to do something to show that he did not acquiesce in this enactment: he was bound to protest against it; he was bound to do more; in the words of Blackstone, he was bound not to obey it [loud cheers]. It was his duty, in every way he could, to avoid collision with any enactment, however penal or atrocious. But, where his duty warned him to obey the Divine law, he must do so. For himself, he could not possibly withhold the signature of his office—which was inseparable from his person, and was indicative of his title, though not in the legal sense of the word—from certain documents, without himself becoming a recreant to the Church of God and an apostate to his high office. Therefore, where he could not otherwise fulfil his duty, he would append the whole designation of his office; where it was needful, it should be done [cheers]. He could not have recourse to the purse which was confided to him for the support of the clergy and the promotion of religion, for the payment of fines inflicted by this penal enactment. He was therefore prepared at once to go to gaol. [Tremendous cheering, and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.] But should his spiritual children feel the want of their pastor, it would be no acquiescence in the penal Act, but a strong protest against it for them to raise a fund—by a penny subscription suppose—for the purpose of delivering him out of gaol [renewed cheers]. Mr. Reynolds seconded the motion in a speech of less than his usual humour, and more than his usual vituperation.

The Bishop of Clontarf moved, and Mr. Bianconi seconded, the next resolution:—

That as one of the great constitutional and practical means of carrying out the objects of this meeting, we pledge ourselves to make every effort to strengthen the hands and increase the power of those faithful representatives who, in the last session of Parliament, so energetically devoted themselves to the formation of an independent party in the Legislature, having for its object the maintenance of civil and religious liberty in the British Empire.

That the following prelates and members of the Legislature be a committee to define with accuracy the objects which are to occupy the Association, to frame the rules and regulations by which it shall be governed, and to submit the same to the next general meeting of the Association.

Mr. V. Scully, M.P., moved:—

That the committee be charged to prepare and publish an address to the Catholics of the United Kingdom on the present position of Catholic affairs.

Mr. J. Rawson, of Lancashire, seconded the resolution; and, in doing so, said that the meeting were entitled to the assistance of the Dissenting body of England, because, during the period of agitation preceding Roman Catholic emancipation, those who were agitating for that object petitioned for the extension of the religious liberties of the Dissenters.

Serjeant Shee moved, and Mr. J. F. Maguire, of Cork, seconded:—

That we cordially tender the grateful thanks of this meeting to the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Montagu, to Sir James Graham, Mr. G. Adolphe, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and those other distinguished Protestant members who so ably sustain in the Legislature the cause of religious liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Kearney moved, and Mr. J. M. Cann, of Drogheda, seconded, the last resolution:—

That we heartily congratulate the country upon the cordial unanimity of feeling and opinion which so happily exists between the Catholic nobility, hierarchy, clergy, and laity, of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman closed the meeting with the expression of a hope they had done nothing contrary to law, or justly offensive to any one. Three cheers were then given for each of the prelates, Mr. Reynolds announcing them with the prohibited titles. At the breaking-up of the meeting the vicinity of the Rotundo was thronged with an immense crowd, who loudly cheered the principal persons. The multitudes opposite the Roman Catholic Committee-rooms, Lower Sackville-street, were addressed from the windows by Mr. Reynolds, M.P., who detailed to them the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Keogh, M.P., also addressed the crowd from the windows, and exhorted them to go home peaceably.

On Wednesday evening, the friends and admirers of Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., entertained him at a public dinner at the Theatre Royal. In the course of his speech, alluding to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, Mr. Reynolds said:—

This Bill made it penal for our bishops and dignitaries to assume any territorial title, with the contingencies of fines of £100 for every such "offence," and imprisonment besides [hear, hear, and hisses]. Now, I had the honour of a letter from the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, and that letter was signed by his grace's own hand, "John, Archbishop of Tuam" [cheers]. That letter appeared in the *Freeman, Mail, Saunders*, and in all the London press [cries of "hear"]. The law has been violated—where is the prosecution? I dare them to prosecute [great cheering]. You heard the noble avowal of the Very Rev. Dean Coll this evening. You heard him tell you he would on the first occasion sign himself "Dean of Limerick" [great cheering]. I wonder, will they send my rev. friend before a Limerick jury? [hisses]

Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., made an avowal, which will be regarded with more attention: He stood there as a zealous Protestant [cheers]—he would desire to promote the extension of his creed by every fair means; and he respected every man who proved his sincerity for his religion by endeavouring honestly and fairly to extend its principles [hear]. He had no fears for the advancement of his religion, unless it be defiled by persecution [cheers]. Feeling thus, he respected them for resisting persecution [hear]. The recent Act was a gross invasion of the principles of religious liberty [cheers].

The Premier Earl of England, Lord Shrewsbury, has given in his adhesion to the movement, in a letter enclosing £10 towards the expenses of the aggregate meeting. The first week's "rent" amounts to £244 13s. 6d.

The *Tablet* has supplemented its boisterous assertion of the validity of the Roman Catholic titles, by announcing that henceforth it will speak of the Protestant Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin as, "Mr. John Bird, statutory superintendent of the district of Canterbury"—"Richard Whately, statutory superintendent of the district of Dublin," and so on.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON TWO LADIES, AND SUICIDE OF THE ASSAILANT.—The inhabitants of the quiet village of Tottenham have been painfully excited by a desperate attempt to murder Mrs. and Miss Broad, by a German, named Carl Raegelaek, who immediately afterwards destroyed himself. Mr. Broad is a clerk in the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Old Broad-street. Some twelve months since Raegelaek, who has good connexions in Germany, came to reside with Mr. Broad. He formed an attachment to the eldest daughter, and was accepted as her intended husband, notwithstanding that he had, on several occasions, evinced symptoms of a disordered mind. About three months back he disappeared from home, and nothing was heard of him for a considerable time. On Wednesday, after having been in London during the day, he returned about eight o'clock in the evening to Tottenham, and had scarcely entered the house when screams and cries of "Murder" were heard, and immediately afterwards the two ladies, who were alone in the house, ran out, bleeding from various wounds. Mr. Ryan, the railway station-master, entered, and found Carl Raegelaek lying dead in the parlour, and a dagger covered with blood beside him. It appeared that he had attacked Miss Broad with the dagger, inflicted a slight stab upon her body, and a more serious wound upon her hand, with which she had endeavoured to ward off the blow, and her mother, on hastening to her assistance, hearing her cry out, was attacked, and received a severe stab in the chest. Turning the weapon against himself, he plunged it into his abdomen five or six times, and terminated his existence in less than two minutes. On stripping the body to place it in a coffin, a belt was found round the waist, containing upwards of £100 in German money, besides £7 17s. English in the pockets of his clothes. The dagger is eight or nine inches long, with black handle, apparently of foreign make, and it is stated that he had another instrument of the same kind, but more handsomely mounted, in his possession. An inquest was held on Saturday, but adjourned that one of the wounded ladies might be examined.

THE AMERICAN YACHT AT THE COWES REGATTA.—Unusual interest was excited this year among nautical gentry by the arrival off Cowes of the U. S. clipper yacht, "America," the owners of which were ready to back her against others for £10,000. The £100 cup was run for on Friday, and to the surprise, but to the generous admiration of all, the Yankee beat her eighteen competitors with the utmost ease. Though the first, it will not be the last trial.

Near Coldstream, recently, a salmon was caught by rod and line, weighing 46lbs.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Joinville has declined to stand for the vacant representation of the department of the Seine, for which it was proposed to elect him, as a prelude to his Presidential candidature, but his friends are active in preparing for the greater venture. The Government of Louis Napoleon are understood to be anxiously considering how to surmount the difficulties of '52. The Duc de Broglie has proposed that the elections should take place in February, the Constitution requiring that they should be at least forty-five days before the dissolution of the existing Assembly. Another project is, to prevent the disfranchised from going to the polling-places in great numbers to demand their constitutional right, by not allowing the elections to take place simultaneously in neighbouring departments. Yet another project—and that put forth by the *Elysian Patrie*—is, that the elections be taken in December, under the monstrous regulation of compulsory voting, and overwhelming military supervision.

The number of Councils of Arrondissement which have passed resolutions in favour of revision is 203. Twelve only have expressed an opposite opinion. The other 158 have abstained; some for want of a sufficient number of members; others because they would not enter on any political topic.

The continued severity of the prosecutions of the press, and the gross partiality of the public law officers, has drawn forth a stinging letter from M. Girardin to the President. The latest victim is, M. Sarrans, editor of the *Semaine*, a man between sixty and seventy years of age, formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, and the father of the Parisian press. He is condemned to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of £80. The offence was an article in which he exposed, in strong language, the ill-treatment of the political prisoners at Belle-Isle, and enforced his arguments by reprinting a letter from Louis Napoleon when at Ham, in which the latter, though enjoying comparative comfort and luxury, complained bitterly of the humiliation and inconvenience to which he was subjected. The strongest expression in the libel of which M. Sarrans was accused, was that of a slaughter-house "abattoir," as applied to the prisons at Belle Isle. This was twisted by the Advocate-General, M. Suin, into the crime of "exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic," of which the jury found M. Sarrans guilty, and although they gave him the benefit of "extenuating circumstances," thereby signifying that although a libel in law, the article was harmless in their opinion, this old man—a man of mild and amiable manners, universally beloved and respected—and, moreover, not habitually a violent political writer, is to go to prison for six months—to that prison whither some ten or twelve of his brethren, some of the most able and distinguished writers in Paris, have already preceded him. The new law of signatures, whereby the writer of every article is made directly responsible for it, is no relief to the registered editor. M. Paul Coq, the *gerant* of the *Semaine*, although he was ill in bed when the article appeared, was included in the indictment, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 2,000*fr.* fine. M. Suin, in his speech against M. Sarrans, told the jury that if he were to prosecute the journals of Paris as often as they deserved it, it would be necessary to have several new courts of assize constantly sitting, and attending to no other business. The *Charivari* observes upon this, that it is probably with a view to save the courts trouble, that the advocate-general confines his prosecutions to republican journals.

The trials at Lyons give a lamentable exposure of the administration of justice in France. The police witnesses are allowed by the court to repeat on anonymous authority the vaguest stories respecting the lives and characters of the accused, and are themselves protected from impeachment of character by the counsel for the defence!

ITALY.

The disclosures of Mr. Gladstone continue to receive confirmation from various quarters. The *Morning Chronicle* publishes a letter just printed at Turin by M. Giuseppe Massari, a late member of the Neapolitan Government. The pamphlet is entitled "An Expression of Gratitude to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," but contains some painfully interesting details of the personal history of the victims. The young and enthusiastic supporter of constitutional royalty, the helpless patriot of ninety years of age, the gentleman, honourable woman, the scholar, the enlightened priest—all, he says, are included in one common proscription. Two classes alone enjoy exemption—the soldiery who consent to be the instruments of oppression, and the rabble who are below its reach. "Bosom friends" and paid agents of the Neapolitan Government falsely represented the victims as Republican fanatics:—

It well became an illustrious son of glorious and powerful England, sole mistress and bright example of liberty and order, to raise his voice against so great ignominy and wickedness; the guardianship of the oppressed is the most enviable prerogative of the brave, and you have employed it nobly. To the applause of your own stainless conscience may it please you to add the homage of gratitude which every honest Neapolitan cordially proffers to you with all the force of his soul. You have well said, that no man is so loved and admired by his fellow citizens as Carlo Poerio by the Neapolitans; but now they blend in their prayers and blessings the name of this famous victim and martyr with another—with that of the courageous defender of the oppressed, of the inexorable adversary of the butcherly tyrants, of

the frank friend of truth—with the name of the man who has found in his heart treasures of affection for the persecuted, and of magnanimous indignation against the persecutors—with the name of William Gladstone.

"Of all the apostles of demagoguism," adds the exiled patriot, "the Neapolitan Government is the most efficacious and most formidable; it is educating eight millions of mankind in the contempt of all authority, and is preaching by example irreverence for the laws; it sows corruption everywhere, encourages and promotes informers, distributes crosses and pensions to soldiers who pillage, to assassins who kill treacherously; falsifies and subverts every conception of justice and equity; and, by changing the magistrate into a butcher, perverts the moral sense of the population."

The *Times* Italian correspondent admits the substantial correctness of Mr. Gladstone's statements; reviews the course of events from the spring of 1848, and accounts, by his absence from Naples for two years, for his not having anticipated these disclosures.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Naples, we are also told, at the suggestion of Rome, have addressed the Government for permission to establish ecclesiastical tribunals which shall be empowered to punish offences against the Roman Catholic religion. They ask also for powers to punish those who neglect confession—in a word, to establish a Holy Office, or Inquisition.

Count Alexander Calandrelli, Roman Minister of War during the Republic, condemned to imprisonment for a long term of years, is to be released from confinement on the intercession of Baron Usedom, the Minister of Prussia to the Holy See. The gallant ex-minister had personally commanded the artillery of the Romans during the whole of the siege. It was he who pointed the broadside from the Castle of St. Angelo, which brought down the Villa Pamfili (once the boudoir of Innocent IX.'s Donna Olympia) about the ears of the French, who had made it their headquarters. After the entrance of Oudinot he for months remained unmolested in Rome, such was the general respect felt for his integrity, as well as valour, by all parties. He was frequently admonished by his friends to go into exile, but he would take no such step, deeming it an admission of his misconduct, when he could acknowledge none. His sudden incarceration, and the farce of a trial, were the subjects of just indignation.

GERMANY.

The king of Prussia has taken Hanover, Frankfurt, and Cologne, on his journey to Hohenzollern. He is accompanied by Manteuffel, who held interviews with the Hanoverian ministers, while his master visited the king. At Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, he reviewed the troops in the Rossmarkt, a large open square—the very spot on which the inhabitants of that and many neighbouring cities had often listened to the orations of Gagern, and the other heroes of the German Parliament. His Majesty could scarcely have been oblivious of these associations, and the people certainly were not—for not a cheer was heard, scarcely a hat raised. At Cologne he went to the cathedral, where he was received by the Catholic clergy in pontificalibus, and affably conversed with them for a considerable time. But when the burgomaster and the municipal authorities waited upon him, and made a speech of welcome, he told them, in the style of our James I.—"He did not come to make compliments, but to speak the truth, and the whole truth." "I know," said he, "that you are very ticklish and particular about your press; but this hallucination must needs end, for it hinders confidence and attachment, and excites discord in town and country. You must try to banish this fiend-like spirit, that things may go better. I fully agree with what my brother William (the Prince of Prussia) has told you, and say seventy times, and again seventy times, 'amen' to it. It is high time you did away with these things; otherwise, I will; for I have the mind and the power to do it. See to it, in order to improve, and the sooner the better; else we shall not remain good friends; for, I assure you, the severest measures will be taken." At other towns in the Rhenish provinces the Catholic clergy were caressed, the Protestants and the citizens snubbed or lectured.

It has been determined by the Prussian Government that the sittings of the provincial Diets, which will, in all probability, be opened next week, shall be kept strictly secret. By virtue of "Ministerial ordinance," those cities which have wilfully refused to send representatives and deputies to the Provincial Diets are excluded from all participation in the provincial poor or pecuniary aid fund.

The question of the competency of the Diet to interfere with the constitutions of the states composing the Confederation has been re-introduced in the *Engere Rath*. After a hard fight, the Opposition succeeded in partly defeating it. The motion was withdrawn, for the purpose of giving time to the proposers to specify more particularly the cases in which they think the intervention of the Diet called for, and its competency desirable. The representative of Hanover, Baron Scheele, is among the foremost of the Opposition.

The Austrian Government has at length determined that the German Catholic communities shall be dissolved, "as their doctrines are rather a negation of the Roman Catholic dogmas than the establishment of any new profession of faith." The Saxon Government has acted in the same manner. The Governments will in vain seek to put them down, as fully one-third of the Catholics in Germany share their opinions, even if they do not openly profess them.

AMERICA.

The "Niagara" brings New York papers up to the

13th inst. They speak of Mr. Webster's chances for the presidency as improving. At the State elections, which are now proceeding in the South and West, the Unionists are everywhere victorious, and even in South Carolina a reactionary movement has commenced. In Virginia the President has made a favourable impression; but the Foreign Secretary is lauded as the saviour of the Union.

From California there is intelligence to the 14th ult. There had been three administrations of Lynch law within a fortnight, but the Committee of Vigilance were effectually restraining the hordes of villains that infest the country.

The accounts from Cuba are very contradictory. The authorities had circulated information to the effect that the insurrection has again been put down; but the American sympathizers publish letters from the friends of an opposite character. A very fast steamer, with 500 picked men, some engineers, and a quantity of old ordnance, had left New Orleans for Cuba.

Lord Elgin has communicated to the Canadian Legislature a correspondence with the Home Government, relative to the disallowance of the Currency Act recently adopted. The letter of Sir C. Trevelyan is regarded as flippant in tone, and even Conservative respect for the prerogative gives way to another feeling towards the Lords of the Treasury.

WEST INDIES.

We have intelligence from Bermuda to the 30th ult. The Governor-General of the Windward Islands has refused to sanction the supply bill of the Legislature of Tobago, on account of the appropriation of a part of the Parliamentary loan to the payment of certain public debts. The Assembly unanimously drew up a reply to the Governor's de-patch. A shock of an earthquake was felt in the Bermuda Islands on the 27th ult.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Parliament of the Sandwich Islands was opened in state, by King Kamehameha, on the 10th of May, when he delivered a speech on the leading questions of public policy. He alluded to the failure in settling the difficulties with France, and expressed the hope that measures would be taken for their speedy adjustment. The revenue of the kingdom, though small, is adequate to the wants of the Administration, and leaves a surplus for public improvements.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE SEAS.

The *China Mail*, and other papers, has an interesting parallel between the causes that overthrew the last (the Yuen) dynasty, and those that now threaten to subvert the dynasty (the Mantchoo) which displaced it:—

In 1351, extraordinary taxes were imposed by Shun Ti, the last monarch of the Yuen, to enable him to form a new channel for the Yellow River. This dissatisfied many; and an ex-minister, who declared himself the descendant of the eighth emperor of the Sung, assumed command of the malcontents of Shan-Tung, Ho-Nan, and Kiang-Nan; he was joined by another at the head of 100,000 men. Meanwhile, a famous pirate harassed the coast of Kiang-Nan and Cheh-Kiang. In the tenth moon, another rebel, in Hu-Kwang, declared himself emperor; but in 1355, the colleague of the first proclaimed his, the ex-minister's son, emperor in Ho-Nan. In 1356 a young priest who had been actively employed since 1352 in promoting a revolt against the Yuen, beat the Mongols at Nanking; in 1358, took possession of the capital of Hu-Kwang; and, in 1364, overthrew a Chinese who had usurped the *soi-disant* empire of the Hu-Kwang claimant. The priest eventually established himself as emperor, at Nanking, in 1368; and, the last of the Yuen having fled in terror, against the advice of his Ministers, reigned for thirty-one years, as Hung Wu, the founder of the Ming.

The Yuen owed their downfall, which it took seventeen years to effect, to an overt act of tyranny producing immediate revolt; the only definite complaint against the Mantchoo family is, that it usurped the empire two hundred years ago—a cry, not, of course, without its interest in China, but certainly not connected a twelvemonth since with the disturbances in the two Kwang, by the Chinese, to whom we have ordinary access at Canton. It would be singular, were the violence of the impracticable river, known as "China's Sorrow," once more to lead, though less directly than before, to the expulsion of the foreign usurpers of the throne.

The Hong Kong papers describe a sad loss in those seas—that of the screw-steamer "Reynard," (Captain Cracroft), which left Hong Kong for England on the 28th of May, with orders to go in the first instance to the Prata Shoals, about 160 miles from Hong, and assist her Majesty's brig "Pilot," in rescuing a part of the crew of the wrecked merchant-ship "Velocipede." During the night of the 30th of May, while the greatest vigilance was exercised, and when, according to all their different means of reckoning, it was supposed that they were at least thirty miles from the point of danger, the "Reynard" struck on the shoals. The sea was smooth, the water deep, and nothing gave the slightest indication of the proximity of danger. All endeavours to get the vessel off failed; and the wind getting up, with a heavy sea, the vessel soon became bilged and a perfect wreck. Captain, officers, and crew, saved nothing. They passed one night on a raft, and the following day reached the island; and, with the crew of the "Velocipede," all got safely on board the "Pilot," which vessel also barely escaped being carried on the shoals.

The same papers also contain the story of three sailors, Berries, Blake, and Hill, who had just arrived at Shanghai, from the island of Formosa. The American opium clipper, "Antelope," on her passage to Shanghai, was, on the 1st of May, lying nearly becalmed off the South point of Formosa,

when a boat was observed rowing towards her from the shore with three men in it. Captain Roundy, knowing the craft and ferocity of the natives, fired a cannon-ball over their heads; but they still came on; and when they had approached within hail, they were heard to speak in the English language. They were quickly got on board, and found to be the survivors of the "Larpen," of Liverpool, 614 tons, which had left her port for Shanghai on the 8th May, 1850, with a crew of thirty-one men, commanded by Mr. Gilson. Mr. Bland, a passenger, had acted as third mate. The rescued Englishmen made a statement from which it appears that they narrowly escaped the murderous fate of their comrades, were nearly driven by hunger to feed on each other, and were sold by their captors to others, in whose possession they were when rescued.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

"About thirty representatives belonging to the Mountain," says the *French Messenger*, "are in a few days to take their departure for London. A banquet is to be given to them by the French and Italian refugees there. The principal object of their journey is to come to some understanding as to the candidate whom they ought to support for the office of President of the Republic."

In the month of July, Paris was visited by 8,380 foreigners, besides those who come for a short time by pleasure trains. Of this number there were 2,516 English, 828 Americans, 557 Spaniards, 417 Italians, 395 Germans, 219 Austrians, 76 Badese, 131 Bavarians, 636 Belgians, 28 Bohemians, 9 Brazilians, 6 Africans, 71 Danes, 136 Scotch, 116 Irish, 1 Egyptian, 33 Greeks, 12 Haitians, 26 Hanoverians, 185 Dutch, 49 Hungarians, 30 Neapolitans, 42 Norwegians, 189 Piedmontese, 114 Poles, 64 Portuguese, 350 Prussians, 209 Russians, 84 Sardinians, 118 Savoyards, 70 Saxons, 65 Swedes, 442 Swiss, 72 Turks, and 70 Wurtembergers.

The notorious murderer, the curé Gothland, nearly effected his escape from the galleys at Rochfort the other day. He had contrived to possess himself of a priest's costume, and was discovered before he had quite finished dressing.

A 1,000 ton frigate is forthwith to be built and stationed on the Seine, at Neuilly. It is to be a model ship, for the use of the naval school recently established there, and is intended to exhibit every modern improvement. The masts and rigging peering above the green woods of Neuilly, and visible through the openings in the Bois de Boulogne, will form a new feature in the landscape scenery of the environs of Paris.

As Mlle Judith, the actress, was bathing in the Seine, near Asnières, with other young women, a cry of distress was suddenly heard. It proceeded from a boy, twelve years old, who had fallen into the water from a float of timber, and being unable to swim, was in the greatest danger. Mlle Judith at once made a dash at the child, and with great difficulty brought him safely to shore. She herself fainted the moment after from the exertion and agitation.

A museum of a new kind has been opened at Versailles, in a building adjoining the Trianon, for the exhibition of carriages and harness of France from remote periods up to the present time, and also for those of the different nations of the Levant and Africa. Amongst the carriages exhibited are those used for the coronation of Charles X., and on the baptism of the King of Rome.

The grape crop in Italy has been attacked by blight in almost every part of the country.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the present effective strength of the French army is 345,690.

The *enquête* on the enlargement of the central markets of Paris, and of the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, is sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. It is calculated that these works will cause changes in, or the removal of, 600 houses, stores, or buildings, and that 12,000 persons will be more or less displaced.

Another ascent of Mont Blanc was made on the same day on which Messrs. West, Floyd, and A. Smith ascended. Mr. Vansittart started with three guides two hours after the other party, and, after a fatiguing journey, reached at sunset the Grands Mulets, where he bivouacked till midnight, when he again started, and arrived at the summit about 9 o'clock in the morning. He returned safely to Chamouni in the evening.

A letter from Tudela states, that of seven persons who were bitten by a raging wolf, a short time before, nearly the whole had died. Three of them were taken to the shrine of San Pedro de Calanda, but one was obliged to be left afterwards at the hospital at Saragossa, and died of hydrophobia three days after. The other two arrived at Tudela; the same symptoms immediately presented themselves in one of them, and he died two days after; and the other, a man named Pedro Reza, who had courageously fought with and killed the wolf, was also seized with the same symptoms, and succumbed to that dire disease.

In Milan, malcontents have begun to placard printed bulletins in the same way as the invisible government does at Rome. But the Austrians are more vigilant than the Roman police. A young man of the name of Schiesia was arrested in the very act of sticking the bulletin on the corner of a street. The Austrian authority offered a large sum of money and perfect amnesty to him if he would denounce the party which employed him, but he declined to betray his friends, and was shot on the very same day. Next morning, another bulletin was found sticking on the walls glorifying the name and the act of this hero!

A sensation has been created in the diplomatic circles of Vienna by the report that Count Paul Esterhazy, one of the commanders of the fortress of Comorn during the Hungarian war, had been invited to dine with Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, at the table of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Such was actually the case! The explanation subsequently given was, that Lady Palmerston had invited the Hungarian noble, without knowing that the Austrian Minister had received an invitation from her husband. It has given great dissatisfaction at court that Count Buol did not withdraw.

The *Courier d'Athènes* records the death of one of the most distinguished members of the Senate, M. Spiridion Papalexopoullos. He was sixty years of age, and was remarkable for the active part he took in promoting useful works, and as a friend of order.

Before the end of this year three great lines of electric telegraph will be entirely finished in Hungary; one from Pesth to Szolnok, the other from Czezdold to Szegedin, and the third from Csongrad to Arad. These lines will connect together twenty large manufacturing towns and several smaller places.

The Elector of Hesse has restored the order of the Golden Lion to its original constitution, as established in 1770. It now contains but one class of knights. The three inferior degrees constituted in 1818, have been formed into a new order, with the title of "Elector William's Order."

It has transpired, in spite of efforts to the contrary, that suicides are frequent among the Hungarian officers drafted into the ranks of Austrian regiments.

An event somewhat unusual in the gambling watering-places of Germany occurred at Baden-Baden two or three days ago. A Russian nobleman, an officer in the guards, broke the bank on two successive evenings, pocketing more than sixty thousand francs.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg states that the Austrian Government claims from that of Denmark an indemnity of eight millions of florins (rather more than sixteen millions of francs), for its intervention in Holstein.

Jenny Lind and her secretary are spending a few weeks in retirement within sound of the Niagara cataract.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION celebrated its eighth anniversary last week, at Derby. Sir Oswald Mosley delivered an inaugural address. The next day a party, consisting of Admiral Sir H. Dillon, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Planché, and a number of notable antiquaries, made an excursion to all the castles, churches, and mansions, numerous and rich in antiquities, around Derby. Chatsworth and Haddon Hall were also specially visited; the Duke of Rutland acting the host at the latter place, personally affording every assistance to antiquarian research, and concluding with a feast and a speech on the historic associations in connexion with the old hall which it is his pride to own. Lastly, the association visited Melbourne, Little Chester, and other spots of interest; and wound up with a dinner at the Derby Athenæum.

PUBLIC RECORDS.—Some time since, a memorial was forwarded to the Master of the Rolls, as the official keeper of all public records, in order that literary men engaged in historical or antiquarian inquiries, should be exempted from the fees now required at the Rolls Chapel, at the Tower, at the Chapter-house, Carlton-ride, &c. The Master of the Rolls returned a favourable answer to this memorial, which was signed by Lord Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries; by Lord Strangford, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Londesborough, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Dean Milman, and a long list of well-known literati. That answer has been taken into consideration at a meeting of the subscribers to the memorial, over which Mr. Payne Collier presided, when several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, expressive of the gratitude of all men of letters, especially of those engaged in historical investigations, for the concession thus made, and with so much alacrity, on the part of Sir John Romilly. It appears that, until the new record offices are completed, some temporary arrangements are to be adopted, under which all persons who are not making professional searches on behalf of clients, but who are employed *bonâ fide* in the acquisition of historical information, shall be entirely exempted from the payment of any money for facilities afforded in the various situations where records are now deposited.

THERE IS A BALLOON MANIA IN PARIS; nearly every one is gazing skyward at the monsters that float through the air. "Each child in Paris has a balloon of his own, or cries till he gets one; and this, or a parachute, he is perpetually throwing out of his nursery-window, to his own imminent danger, or dragging through the streets, to the annoyance of the passers-by. The new name for parachute is 'la distraction des enfans,' and the distraction-sellers attract your attention at the corner of every street." The Poitevins now daily attain the greatest height of absurdity; Monsieur and Madame ascend each on a horse attached to a balloon, with a groom on another horse at a respectful distance below!

Half the burglaries taking place in London are said to be effected through adjoining houses which are lying void.

IRELAND.

A great tenant-right Conference was held on Wednesday, at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin. The meeting was private, but numerous and influentially attended, and, after five hours' deliberation, the Conference agreed upon a bill to be introduced next session by the member for Rochdale. The bill is said to be substantially identical with that introduced in the session of 1850 by Mr. Crawford, with some additions calculated to secure tenants who, being without leases, and living in districts where the tenant-right custom does not prevail, would not be in a position to avail themselves of the provisions of the bill in its original condition. Several Irish members attended the meeting, and pledged themselves to give every possible support, Parliamentary and otherwise, to the scheme adopted by the Conference; but it is feared the revival of religious agitation will seriously interfere with the progress of this or any other social reform movement.

On Thursday, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, a numerous and influential meeting of members of Parliament, merchants, and citizens of Dublin, and gentlemen from various districts in the provinces, was held at the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor presiding, for the purpose of considering "what course should be adopted to secure to Ireland the important advantages of a direct steam communication with America." To carry out the object, it was resolved that a Joint-Stock Company, with a capital of £500,000, should forthwith be formed, and a Provisional Committee was appointed to report upon the preliminary steps for that purpose; the point on the Irish coast at which the packet station should be established to be determined on hereafter. A letter from Lord Cloncurry contained this remarkable admission—"Cromwell was the last person who did anything for the improvement or defence of our western shores!" His lordship expresses his belief, that passengers and emigrants alone would pay all expenses. "At least, it would save to the country a part of the vast sums thrown away in Liverpool by our poor emigrants. I have visited all these (Western) ports, and do not think in the world there are better, but they are in a state of nature."

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of the council of this Association, by the members at large, at which more than thrice the numbers who voted on any former occasion recorded their suffrages, has recently taken place. The new council assembled yesterday week, at the rooms of the Association, No. 11, Poultry, and was much more numerously attended than usual. The chair was taken by the president, Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., at two o'clock precisely, and the minutes of the preceding meeting, with the declaration of the scrutineers, enumerating the names of one hundred candidates (out of nearly three hundred), upon whom the election had fallen, having been read, the meeting proceeded to confirm the rules and orders by which the society is governed, and to elect a chairman of the council (Sir Joshua Walsley), a treasurer of the Association (Mr. John Williams, M.P.), the secretary, and an executive committee. The president addressed the meeting at considerable length, detailing the progress of the Association during the present year, with the practical results of their efforts, not only in rousing public opinion, and instructing the people in their political rights and duties, but in the effect already produced upon the Ministers of the Crown. In the course of his address, Sir Joshua Walsley explained that a large number of meetings had been held in many parts of the metropolis, as well as in the provinces, and submitted to the meeting the expediency of holding a series of large meetings throughout the kingdom during the recess. The executive committee had already made arrangements for a demonstration to take place in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 24th of September, to be succeeded by similar gatherings in many principal towns. Sir Joshua Walsley then proceeded to impress upon the meeting, in forcible language, accompanied with practical recommendations, the imperative necessity of increased and unremitting exertion during the period which will elapse before the re-assembling of Parliament. The nature and extent of the reform in the House of Commons which had been promised by the Prime Minister, would mainly depend upon the determined expression of public opinion, and he congratulated the council upon the eminent success which had attended their efforts, in uniting the middle and productive classes, a union to which he looked as the groundwork of ultimate success. Mr. John Williams, M.P., in returning thanks for his re-election as treasurer, took occasion to refer to remarks which were frequently made on what was called the want of energy on the part of the Liberal members of the House of Commons. It was in vain for the people to expect any useful, extensive, and practical measure of reform from the present House of Commons. The work must be done by the people out of doors. In them was the power to determine the fate, as well as the extent of the new reform bill. The meeting was in every respect most satisfactory, and adjourned after a lengthened sitting.

CURTAILMENT OF BUSINESS HOURS.—About four hundred clerks, connected with one hundred and five assurance companies, have addressed a request to their directors to close business at two o'clock on Saturday—"confident of the practicability of the plan, and fully sensible of the advantages which its adoption will confer."

THE TOWER HAMLETS AND MR. G. THOMPSON, M.P.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. G. Thompson met a large body of his constituents in the Manor Rooms, Hackney, for the purpose of explaining to them the causes of his late absence from England. Mr. F. Clark was called to the chair. The following report is given by the *Times*:—

Mr. Thompson said, that this was the sixth meeting of his constituency he had voluntarily attended since his return from America. He hoped they would not think that he came to them on bended knee, "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," to ask forgiveness from them. He asked them to try him by the standard of any other man in the House of Commons, and if they did not find that he came up to the full measure of an incorruptible man, to dismiss him [cheers]. It had been said that he had not spoken enough in the House of Commons. If this was a fault, he confessed it was an intentional one, for he had resolved, on entering Parliament, to disappoint the expectations of those who had prophesied that he would be a long-winded demagogue. He mentioned several occasions, when there was no honour to win, but something sacred to defend, on which he had addressed the House, and said, that although upon certain crack questions he had not spoken, it was because his opinions had been previously well and fully expressed by others [hear, hear]. He assured the meeting, however, that although he had been a silent, he had not been an inattentive member. But he had gone to America—and why? He went, in the first place, because his heart yearned to see once more the face of those with whom he had toiled and suffered in the cause of liberty in days gone by; and, in the second place, because he was poor, and thought that his humble talents might avail him to earn as much in that country by lecturing as would bear him through another session [applause]. But when he got there he found that it was not money that was to be realized, but danger and death. He found that an attempt was made to deny his right as a human being—the right of speech, and, seeing that, he at once formed the resolution to remain in the country and defend his right. He was determined not to dishonour the Tower Hamlets by a recreant departure from the country [loud cheers]. When he first went out to America he intended to return at the opening of the late session of Parliament, but at that time he was in the thickest of the fight, and he therefore thought it expedient to remain. He did not attempt to justify his absence for four months, but he begged to say that he was not the only member of the House of Commons who had deserted his duty. There were men in that House, the representatives too of liberal constituencies, who evidently cared far more for a mouldering column, a choice piece of statuary, or a sea voyage for health and recreation, than the interest of the people; and yet he had seen no symptom of jealousy at their absence from their posts. At the same time he admitted that had he foreseen the temptation to remain in America he would not have gone. He assured the meeting that he would be content to abide by the verdict of the constituency, whatever it might be.

Mr. Goswell moved that, the meeting having heard with pleasure the statement of Mr. Thompson, with respect to his late prolonged stay in America, and deeply sympathizing with his zealous labours in behalf of the slave in that country, expressed their satisfaction therewith, and pledged themselves to support him at the next election.

Mr. S. Morley said, that although he had proposed Mr. Thompson on the hustings at the last election, he felt bound to express his deep disappointment at the hon. gentleman's Parliamentary career [hear, hear]. He especially regretted Mr. Thompson had not been present in the House of Commons to support Mr. Horsman and Sir B. Hall in the exposure of the abuses of the Established Church. When Mr. Thompson determined to remain in America he ought to have resigned his seat for the Tower Hamlets [hear, hear]. He admitted the great talents of the hon. gentleman, and felt bound to admit that he had never known them used on the wrong side, but, at the same time, his deliberate opinion was that the House of Commons was not the sphere for the exercise of those powers [hear, hear].

Mr. Thompson, in explanation, said, that he had intended to return to this country with every succeeding packet, and that to have forwarded his resignation by the same packet with which he intended to return, would have been, to say the least of it, a very ludicrous act [hear, hear]. With respect to the ecclesiastical questions to which Mr. Morley had referred, he begged to say that he was not disposed to touch the Church for the mere purpose of pruning it; he would prefer laying the axe to the root of the tree [cheers]. It was evident that the country was not quite ripe for that yet [hear, hear].

Mr. Sewell also expressed himself greatly disappointed in Mr. Thompson as a Member of Parliament, though greatly admiring his talents.

Mr. Taylor thought that Mr. Thompson's absence in America was perfectly justified by the importance of the cause he was advocating there.

Mr. Heath, a working man, said, that the general feeling among the class to which he belonged was,—"Would to God we had more men like Mr. Thompson in the House of Commons" [hear, hear].

Mr. Thompson said, that if Mr. Morley, or any other person, would, before February next, produce a requisition signed by a majority of the electors calling upon him to resign he would certainly do so; or if he would undertake to pay the legal expenses of a new election, he would at once accept the Chiltern Hundreds and appeal again to the electors [cheers].

Mr. Morley declined to adopt either alternative. He had merely expressed his own opinion.

The resolution of Mr. Goswell was then put to the vote, and carried almost unanimously, only nine hands having been held up against it.

The "own correspondent" of the *Independence Belge* reports that he met the Queen and Prince Albert in the Crystal Palace. Her Majesty, seeing a note-book in his hand, asked him what paper he reported for; and when he gave the name, she begged him to be favourable! "Own correspondents" do meet with such strange adventures!

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 27, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Councils-General commenced their sittings on Monday. That of the Seine-et-Marne has adopted resolutions in favour, not only of the immediate revision of the constitution, but also of article 45, which prohibits the re-election of the President of the Republic. According to a list published by *La Presse*, only 140 out of the 364 councils of arrondissement have pronounced for revision—a great falling off from the almost unanimity predicted by the partisans of the Government.—A government steamer has captured and carried into Dieppe, fifteen English fishing sloops accused of transgressing the rules of the oyster fishery off Cape La Hague.

In a letter from Lombardy, we find the following:—"The Archbishop of Milan, Romilli, who, during the triumph of the Milanese revolution, blessed the Italian flag, and preached a crusade against Austria, this same archbishop, in one of the circulars addressed to all the clergy in his diocese, forbids them to give absolution to Catholics who come to confess, if they refuse to denounce to the police the enemies of the government."

The American mail steamer, "Pacific," arrived last night. She left New York on the 18th. On the second night she unfortunately ran down an American schooner, but saved all on board. The steam-ship "Baltic," arrived at New York, from Liverpool, at six o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst., after a run of 9 days, 18 hours, 45 minutes; the shortest ever made across the Atlantic. The *New York Herald* insists that it is the intention of Mr. Webster to leave the Cabinet. Great excitement had been caused at Buffalo by the arrest of a fugitive slave; an attempt at rescue was made, but failed. The grain crops of the West are stated to be the largest ever known.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—Her Majesty sleeps to night at Doncaster—a town not honoured by the visit of an English sovereign since Charles the First.—There is no doubt that the 10th of October, the day on which the Queen is expected to visit Manchester, will witness a *fête* such as has not been seen in the manufacturing districts before. The Mayors of Manchester and Salford, assisted by committees of the authorities, are proposing arrangements for a general holiday. The Queen is to be received at Peel Park by the mayor and other authorities of Salford, and the Sunday-schools will form a conspicuous part of the assemblage congregated on the occasion. They are to be drawn up in the park so as to see her Majesty pass, and it is expected that nearly 30,000 children will thus be brought together.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL commenced yesterday, but not under very favourable auspices. The influence of the Exhibition was visible in detracting from the numbers attending, and ungenial rain fell incessantly. Nevertheless about 600 breakfasted in the Guildhall, and a numerous congregation assembled (nearly 1,300) at service in the Cathedral, which commenced at the usual hour, eleven o'clock. The "preces" and "responses" of Tallis, and the "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Jubilate" of Handel, formed parts of the selection. The principal voice parts were taken by Misses Birch, Dolby, and Williams, and Messrs. Lockey and Machin. After the third collect, Dr. Brey's anthem, "In that day," was given, the solo voice parts by the members of the cathedral choir. The sermon was preceded by the ancient version of the 47th Psalm, "O God, my strength and fortitude," for full chorus, choir, and quartet (Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Machin), and followed by Mendelssohn's superb anthem, "When Israel out of Egypt came." Herr Formes had arrived, and Madame Castellani alone was wanting to complete the list announced.

POLICEMAN COLE, charged with killing Cogan, in Shoe-lane, was again examined yesterday at the Mansion House. The inhabitants of the court persisted in asserting that Cogan came by his death, not by a fall from the lamp-post, but by blows from the policeman; but two brother officers swore that they must have heard the scuffle and cries if there had been any; and that some of the witnesses were prevented by the construction of the houses from seeing what they had sworn to. The inquiry was again adjourned.

DR. CARRILL IN LEEDS.—This rev. gentleman, who has rendered himself notorious by his inflammatory letters in the Irish papers, was announced to lecture on Monday evening in Leeds. Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of its being known that Mr. Whitehead, a clerk of the Board of Works, intended to confront the doctor. The intention was carried into effect, and Mr. Whitehead was forcibly expelled. The next morning he obtained assault warrants against his assailants.

MARRIAGE OF MISS HELEN FAUCIT.—At the church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, on Monday morning, the nuptials of Miss Helen Faucit Saville, the celebrated actress, and Mr. Theodore Martin, Parliamentary agent, were celebrated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. Wagner.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1851.
The quantity of Grain and Flour fresh in this week is very trifling, but the weather continuing favorable for harvest, and the home counties being nearly cleared, our trade continues extremely heavy, at declining rates.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Publishers will be obliged to any subscribers who can furnish them with any or all of the subjoined numbers of the *Nonconformist*:—1847, Nos. 57-8-9, 62-3-4-5-6-7, 71-4, 81-3-4-5-6-7, 90-2-9, 102-3-4-5-6, 110; 1848—115, 141; 1849—170, 176.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE last week's weather, according to general report, has been splendid, not merely in the metropolis, but over the whole country. The fact constitutes the most important item of intelligence which the week has produced, certainly the most cheering, but it is one which scarcely admits of expatiation. True, one may branch off to some notices of the present condition of the crops, and progress of the harvest, but when he has predicated of these that they are charming under the circumstances, or, in domestic phraseology, are "as well as can be expected," he has said all that the subject requires. The theme is not particularly suggestive, unless, perchance, to a very lively imagination, a quality which we do not pretend to possess. It is a pity that it should be so—that is, it is a pity that the state of the weather is not in itself suggestive of remark; for, unfortunately, there is very little else this week that may serve as a peg for profitable observation.

Such is the dearth of news, that the newspapers cannot, without great effort, sustain their interest. They are compelled, by stress of times, to report railway meetings at great length. They go out of their way to record, with minuteness, the proceedings of archaeological societies. They describe, with much zest, all the features of a yachting match, and criticise, in leaded type, and through long columns, dramatic entertainments and musical festivals. A colliery explosion is quite a catch to them, for besides a detailed description of the accident, they serve up to the reader all the evidence given at the coroner's inquest. The Great Exhibition is getting somewhat stale, at least as a topic of newspaper comment, and the preparations for the Queen's journey to the North, however interesting as gossip, cannot be dwelt upon with frequency. Hence the blue-books are beginning to be hunted up, the raciest extracts from which are selected, and the questions mooted by which are dressed out in leading articles of greater or less excellence. What, then, can we do?—the locusts have been before us, and devoured every green thing. We have no desire to follow the example of the man who was said "to draw upon his imagination for his facts, and upon his memory for his figures." We must set down, merely, what the week places before us, and make our Summary as short as the news.

Ireland, of course, is sure to furnish the chief topic of conversation in the dull season. It has a good share of talk during the session, but in the holidays it is usually paramount. It will not suffer its privilege to go into abeyance in consequence of disuse. When all the world is dull and half disposed to slumber, Ireland is most lively, and exhibits symptoms of fever. The Catholic Defence Association has stirred its blood. Angry prelates, priests, and members of Parliament, congregate at the Rotundo, and vent their execration upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. They have the meeting all to themselves, for Mr. Tresham Gregg is refused admittance. Guarded by a mob, amounting, it is calculated, to a hundred thousand persons, they assemble under the presidency of Dr. Cullen, the titular Bishop of Armagh, and protest against the bitter storm of persecution to which they say they are exposed. The law which was made to scare them, they trample upon with indignity. The penalties with which they were threatened, they step out of their way to incur. There will, of course, a fair average of highly-spiced poetry, and a sprinkling of threats which experience has taught us to estimate at their true worth. The question now occurs, whether the law, the few enactments of which it required six months to pass, shall be violated with

impunity or promptly enforced. The *Times* hints that the latter is the alternative decided upon. If so Government will have on hand a considerable accession of business, yielding, we suspect, but small returns in the way of profit. They have gone far enough already to make themselves ridiculous—they cannot proceed much further without rendering themselves odious. It is said that the most prudent prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, and the most influential members of the laity, stand aloof for the present, from the Ultramontane party—prosecute them, fine them, imprison them, and very speedily the sympathies of the whole body will be attracted towards the seemingly oppressed. Already has a mistaken policy lifted into factitious importance the nominees of Rome, and the more steadily that policy is persisted in, the greater will be the power given by the blunder to Roman Catholicism, both here and in Ireland.

The sessions of the Evangelical Alliance still continue. Their meetings, we understand, excite deep interest, and some portion of the report of their proceedings we have read with pleasure. To one main feature of them, namely, Dr. Baird's apology for the continuance of slavery in America, and appeals to England for kindly treatment of Christian slaveholders, we have adverted below. The other topics discussed, or rather expatiated upon, can scarcely be considered to fall within our range. We have still, as we had at first, strong doubts as to the ultimate tendency of an association constituted expressly for the purpose of exciting and maintaining certain emotions, and of giving public expression to them. There appears to us something extremely artificial and unreal in the proposed end of such an organization; nor do we believe that love can be made to increase by contemplating it as a duty. It is a state of the heart which grows out of active effort at the realization of some common good, or union of sentiment on some common theme. Like poetry, it must be born, not made. It is a growth, not a manufacture—a consequence, not a cause. But it is useless to urge these objections now. The association will, doubtless, do much collateral good, however it may fail in its direct object. And, believing this, we are anxious to let it proceed on its way without casting any unnecessary impediments in its path.

Like a slight breath of air just sufficient to stir a feather, on the afternoon of a sultry day, and which one hails with gratitude not so much for what it is, although confessedly pleasant, but for what it promises as evening closes in, so the first movement towards Parliamentary reform, besides being matter of praise in itself, quickens our expectation, that before the holidays have closed the popular breeze will set in stiffly towards that quarter. Sir Joshua Walsley has wisely put his craft in trim for a new expedition. May he realize his largest wishes. In truth, the time has fully arrived for giving an unequivocal public expression to the feelings of the people in regard to the forthcoming measure of Parliamentary Reform. Lord John Russell will doubtless be influenced, to some extent, at least, in framing the provisions of his bill, by whatever force is brought to bear upon him of pressure from without. If he wants an excuse for propounding a liberal change, the people must furnish him with it. If he wants a spur to quicken his flagging zeal, the people must drive it into his flanks. What shall be the constitution of the next Parliament, is far more their question than that of the Ministry, and one which it ill becomes them to leave to the undirected decision of a lukewarm government. We hope to see some effective steps taken during the recess for placing this question upon a hopeful footing. Meanwhile it is our purpose, as early as possible, to make our columns and our pen subservient to the promotion of this much-needed enterprise.

Foreign politics are well nigh as dull as those at home—stirred, only, on the surface, by a passing controversy on the accuracy of the facts set forth in Mr. Gladstone's book on Naples. From all quarters, testimony arrives confirmatory of Mr. Gladstone's statements, and proving that if he has erred at all, it has been in understating the atrocities of the case. France remains uneasy in prospect of the difficulties of the coming year, and the Government disgraces Republican principles by the severity of its prosecutions of the newspaper press. On this subject, we refer our readers to the letter of M. Hugo in reply to the memorial addressed to him on his imprisonment, by many of the representatives of the liberal press in England. We have given a free translation of the lively effusion of that gentleman's gratitude in another column, and we can only commiserate the patriots of France that so little is the right of free discussion appreciated in that country, that the first step of every party which newly steps into power is invariably to impose heavier fetters upon the expression of political opinion. Louis Philippe went greater lengths in this tyranny than Charles the Tenth dared to do—and Louis Napoleon, backed by a Legislative Assembly, nominally Republican, outdoes both his predecessors in the virulence of his attacks upon the press.

THE SCARECROW MADE A PERCH.

Annus mirabilis is the distinctive title with which English journalism has already decked the brows of 1851. *Certes*, it is a year of marvels. Which of them will most astonish posterity it is no business of ours to determine—but conspicuous amongst them, we have no doubt, will be the fierce and protracted contest occasioned by episcopal vanity. This hierarchy gets a feather from the Crown—that, from the Pope—and Great Britain is troubled from circumference to centre by the question whether the latter shall be allowed to wear the bauble. Law, after six months' debate, declares they shall not. They, nothing intimidated, declare that they will. One of two evils is hereupon certain—the supremacy of law defied with impunity, or a series of public prosecutions which can only benefit the party against whom they are conducted.

Loud nonsense produces an echo. Dublin replies to London. An English movement last year is followed by an Irish movement this. We hear a din of battle in which the combatants try to outshout one another. Bad passions are catching fire. There is an undergrowth of rebellion—a squaring of fists, accompanied by the monitory defiance, "You hit me, that's all!" "Highly, tightly," exclaims posterity, "what's the matter?" "Why," replies Roman ecclesiasticism, pointing to his Anglican cousin—"this fellow says, if I dare to call myself by his name, he'll punch my head for me. I dare him to do it—let him come on." "Wonderful children!" posterity will musingly soliloquize, "Couldn't you find something better than this to quarrel about?"

But now a truce to burlesque! The great meeting held last week at Dublin, at the summons of the Catholic Defence Association, renews our deep regret that any such contest as that now pending between Protestantism and Ultramontanism should have been commenced. That there is a broad ground of essential difference between the two principles is undeniable. That they will not admit of amalgamation with each other, and ought not to be regarded, or dealt with, as reconcilable, none will admit more readily than we. The struggle between them is not, by any means, a matter of indifference to us. Our most intimate sympathies, our warmest desires, our most confident expectations, identify themselves with Protestantism. Individual spiritual right, as opposed to corporate authority—free reason, as opposed to priestly dictation—nothing between the soul of man and God but the divine word, as opposed to sacerdotal pretensions and Church decrees—we have no temptation to underrate the magnitude of the question involved, or treat it as one of little moment to the world at large. Freedom, both civil and religious, good government and Christianity, the present and the future, are equally interested in the fighting out of the battle between these two powers, between this right and this usurpation, as speedily as possible. That is a spurious charity, and a real cowardice, which seeks to defer the issue of the strife. The stake contended for is worth any cost at which it may be won—justifies any intensity of zeal—is commended by the heroic deeds and sufferings of our ancestors—and, when secured, will be handed down to posterity as a valid claim upon their gratitude.

Now it is precisely because we believe that there is a real difference between the parties, a great question involved, and a serious struggle not only inevitable, but desirable, that we are grieved at the success of Anglican ecclesiasticism in persuading British Protestantism to be decoyed into a national encounter with the Popedom, on ground which can only be won with illegitimate weapons, which, when won, is absolutely worthless, and which the seeking to win does but screen from the world's view the true object of the quarrel. The mistaken policy serves but to pamper sacerdotalism on both sides. The issue chosen is a false one, in which, come what may, priests will profit, and people lose. We are contending for territorial titles as if they were realities which Protestantism possesses of right, and cannot share with any other "ism" without surrendering its strength. And having chosen this folly as our battle-field, we proceed to wield legal penalties, our sole available weapon. If we win, Anglican episcopacy monopolizes the laurels—if we lose, the moral influence of Protestantism feels the defeat. Yes! there is a difference between us, and a warfare to be waged—but oh, in the name of all that is sacred, it is not this empty and frivolous absurdity. Humanity is interested in the question whether the Protestant principle or that of the Papacy prevails. But humanity is *not* interested in the question whether Popish bishops shall call themselves by the same titles as they of the Anglican Church. It is very humiliating to think that the bulk of what is called "the religious world" clamoured to accept battle on this ground—the narrowest, the barrenest, and the most impracticable of any that could have been selected.

The Dublin meeting, and the agitation destined to follow it, will show what the country has reason



to expect when ecclesiastical vanity leads the way, and incensed nationality follows in its wake. Had the Pope's bull been treated with the contempt which its ridiculous and obsolete pretensions deserved, as it very safely might have been, the energies of Protestantism might easily have been awakened to root out from the Establishment the germs of Papal principles with which it confessedly abounds, and some better security against priestly arrogance might have been won. But now what have we instead? Parliament has wasted an entire session in framing a law which touches nothing but names, but excites as much anger as if it grappled with things—a law the penalties of which are ostentatiously braved—a law which not to enforce is to give Ultramontaniam a decided triumph, and which, to carry into effect, would be to arm the foe with vastly extended moral power. What further step can be taken in this direction which will not do more for the Roman hierarchy, and their hold upon their people, than against it? From the Dublin Rotunda they dare you to proceed against them. They shake their forbidden titles in your face. What then? Shall these ecclesiastics trample with impunity upon the supreme civil authority? Fine them—they will not pay. Imprison them—their flocks will gladly purchase their release, and call you, with some semblance of reason, persecutor for doing it. But will this course crush opposition? Not a bit of it, as you know full well. The ground you have taken must be abandoned at once, or you must maintain it with severer punishments. You may exile the rebels, but only to increase their influence. In this kind of warfare, submission to injustice is always stronger than the injustice itself, and more than a match for it in the end. And if you could put down the evil, what is it you would have put down? A dozen or so titles which rivalled in falsehood and pomposity those of our own bishops—nothing else.

This, then, is the pleasant pass to which we are conducted by confounding a question of hierarchical titles with the principles of Protestantism, and making our appeal to the Legislature instead of to reason. We cannot remain where we are without becoming a laughing-stock to Europe—we cannot retreat without shame—we cannot advance without peril and loss. We have no sympathy with the tone of the Dublin meeting, and we know what religious liberty means in the mouths of Ultramontane priests. But by how much we despise the cant and the swagger of this hollow but noisy faction, by so much are we vexed that they should be able to snap their fingers at law, and taunt Protestants with a mistrust of their own principles. It is small consolation to us, or, we should imagine, to any one else, that the Pope provoked the contest. We ought to have met him upon much higher ground, and with holier weapons. The blunder, however, has been committed, and we have only now to put up with the awkward consequences of it. It is bad enough, that British law is treated with indignity by Irish ecclesiastics—but we wish rather than hope that this may be the worst. Alas, alas! it is far easier to get into a mess, than to get out of it again.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION SIMPLIFIED.

THE question revived by the speech of Dr. Baird at the Evangelical Alliance, is twofold—the right of the British churches to refuse communion with the pro-slavery churches of America; and the method in which that right has been exercised. We propose to treat both of these considerations with all the calmness of which the subject will admit.

In few words, the position taken is this:—We Americans admit that we have among us a great evil; that a great many of our church-members are guilty of the sin of slaveholding. You refuse to hold communion with such. In so doing you are unjust, uncharitable, unwise—unjust, in that it was you who bequeathed to us the iniquity; uncharitable, in that you thrust from you men of devout hearts and pious lives; unwise, in that you defeat your own ends, by provoking us to recriminate upon the evils that exist among yourselves, to resent your dictation, to tolerate the wicked thing which we mourn over and intend to abolish. We might just as fairly—say the remonstrants—refuse communion with you on account of the drinking habits in which some of you indulge; or of the State Church which, as a nation, you uphold.

Now here is a new position taken up—at least, we do not remember to have seen it put thus plausibly on any former occasion. *The sinfulness of slaveholding is admitted*—that constitutes the essence of the case; and that, we hold, nullifies the pleas that might otherwise have weight, and vitiates the comparisons instituted. To the recrimination, it is to you we owe the existence of slavery, it is always sufficient to reply, if we had retained power over you, we would have liberated the negroes of the Southern States with those of the Western Isles—to the allegation of equal evils among ourselves, it is open to reply, Act, so

far as your conscience bids, towards us, as we now act towards you;—but the admission that slaveholding is a sin, cuts off the necessity of such replies. Take an illustration or two, supplied by the objectors themselves.

It is alleged that intemperance prevails among our ministers and church-members. Very well. If the *sinfulness* of the habit of excessive drinking be denied, those whom we invite to Christian fellowship may fairly refuse it until our moral sentiment has attained a greater elevation and purity—if the *existence* of the habit be denied, there is a question of evidence, on which we may or may not be allowed the benefit of a doubt. But the moment we admit that intemperance is sinful, and that it is indulged, there would be no alternative—whatever our lamentations over the vice, whatever our promises of amendment—but to keep us separate till we have purged ourselves of the uncleanness.

Again, it is an American custom to point at the destitution of a large class of our population—the ignorance and wretchedness of our peasantry—the nameless vices of our towns—and to assert that these do not differ from in kind, and even exceed in degree, their peculiar reproach. Waiving the obvious reply, that there is a wide diversity between personal slavery and accidental poverty—between holding a man in degrading bondage, and suffering him to sink into pauperism—it is to be noted, as before, that there is no admission on our part, of personal sin in this matter. A sin it may be, but it is impersonal, so to speak. You cannot lay hand upon a church-member, and say, *He* has hurled men by a voluntary act into hopeless misery; he keeps a village in darkness and squalor, from which he could release it by an act; he contributes by a specific quantity to the waves of sin that roll along your streets. When these precise allegations are made and proven, if genuine penitence be not manifested—the penitence which abandons the sin as one would drop hot iron—the discipline of the universal church must be inflicted.

We might deal in the same manner with another illustration employed by Dr. Baird, much to the discomposure of some of his brethren. To regard membership of an Established Church as a personal sin in those who boast of and rejoice in it, is indeed judging one man by the conscience of another. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin," is the brief but emphatic dictum of the Apostle. Without asserting that nothing is culpable which is not at the moment forbidden by the moral sense, or that a virtue under one dispensation may be a sin under the next, we may safely affirm that an admitted wrong can never be innocently performed. We repeat, therefore, that in deploring slaveholding as a sin, Dr. Baird admits the right and suggests the duty of Christian churches to cut off those who continue in its practice.

A word or two now on the second consideration—the best method of discharging this duty. But on this point we cannot consent to consult those on whom judgment has to be pronounced. It is as unreasonable to expect that the slaveholder should approve of any form of condemnation, as to couch that condemnation in words dictated by the slave himself. If he deny the sin, he has no right to ask that his feelings be respected in the controversy that may ensue—if he admit it, there is little room for variation in the mode of procedure required. We cannot do less, we have no right to do more, than renounce his fellowship. And no more has been done by the religious bodies of this country. Dissenting churches of nearly all denominations have simply refused to hear pro-slavery preachers, or to entertain slaveholding members. A milder form of protest, if it would have satisfied conscience on the one side, would have been no less offensive to the other. The result of the action taken by the Evangelical Alliance in 1846 is ample testimony to this effect. We are not concerned to defend that procedure—we joined in denouncing it at the time as culpably indecisive and feeble—yet the complaint is, that it was unreasonable, uncourteous, and cruel. What could be gentler than a recommendation to the American branch of the Alliance not to admit to membership slaveholders by their own consent? There is scarcely space between silence and such soft speech as this—yet we are told it has caused almost an entire failure of the movement in the United States. The Alliance is to be invited, we suppose, to withdraw the offence, and leave "local evils to local influence." Can anything be more anomalous than an association for the promotion of universal love jealously restricting the range of its moral power within geographical limits? Besides, the absurdity of local evils yielding to local influences! When pestilence hovers over a territory, is it "local influences" that disperse the miasma? or is it not rather the free wind which is of no country? The Alliance would create an universal atmosphere of Christian love—but it must be an atmosphere that floats around the mountain tops of the "religious world" alone, filling with a luxurious medium of sight and sensation even the saloons of the pious

man-stealer, but disdaining to visit 'the hut of the slave, and inspire him with the consciousness of equality in God and Christ.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the Economist.)

The account of the net revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 5th of July, has been presented to Parliament, which shows an excess of income of no less than £3,032,783, notwithstanding the great reduction of taxes which have been made during the year, amounting to not less than £1,310,151, independent of the reductions on timber and coffee made in March; viz., on sugar and molasses, £333,107; on stamps, £520,000; and on bricks, £456,000 (see Parliamentary Paper, 140, 1851). But as an excess of income over expenditure may arise equally from an increase of the one or a diminution of the other, it may be useful to compare the account in its two branches for the last four years. The following is a comparison of the revenue of each of the last four years:—

NET INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—Years ending July 5,	1848	1849	1850	1851
Customs	19,881,908	20,827,832	20,613,638	20,558,637
Excise	15,198,740	13,448,967	14,383,829	14,561,116
Stamps	6,996,112	6,629,527	6,802,954	6,490,014
Taxes	4,306,703	4,339,499	4,351,531	4,322,681
Property-tax	5,411,232	5,364,081	5,459,844	5,353,494
Post Office	818,000	865,000	834,000	891,000
Crown Lands	71,000	132,000	160,000	150,000
Foundry on Pen- sions, &c.	4,820	4,440	4,561	4,763
Hereditary Revenues —small branches	3,819	12,580	46,390	15,508
Surplus Fees	108,497	52,117	119,889	107,597
Other receipts	707,070	744,695	651,035	599,533
Total	51,840,131	52,416,240	53,429,669	53,045,369

The following is a similar comparison of the expenditure in the same years:—

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—Years ending July 5,	1848	1849	1850	1851
Interest, &c. of Debt	23,954,301	23,967,600	23,981,832	23,804,477
Terminable Annul- ties	3,828,684	3,777,083	3,726,757	3,706,133
Exchequer Bills, Int.	791,426	608,787	403,894	402,713
Civil List	294,545	395,915	396,681	397,115
Annals and Pensions	522,775	497,517	409,824	384,655
Salaries, &c.	267,311	268,307	278,562	279,899
Diplomatic salaries	167,515	165,071	158,963	157,345
Courts of Justice ..	1,056,062	1,130,282	1,086,136	1,068,073
Mis-charges on Con- solidated Fund ..	344,826	404,255	341,600	291,512
Army	6,907,284	6,493,633	6,577,358	6,805,498
Navy	7,357,386	7,762,397	6,381,721	6,156,076
Ordnance	2,849,121	2,619,741	2,375,464	2,438,412
Civil Services	3,551,923	4,229,219	3,672,101	4,697,515
Irish Distress	438,832
Kafir War	1,100,000
Unclaimed dividends	9,574
Total	53,511,468	52,374,842	49,991,380	50,012,476

These accounts show that in 1848 there was a deficiency of £1,701,337; and in 1849 there was a surplus of £41,398; that in 1850 there was a surplus of £3,438,361; and that in the present year there is a surplus of £3,032,786. And a Parliamentary return shows that during those four years taxes have been reduced and repealed to the amount of no less than £2,629,803 per annum.

The expenditure of the first year in the above tables (1848) contains two items of an incidental character which, for the purposes of comparison, should not be included in the account; we mean the sum of £438,832 for Irish distress, and that of £1,100,000 for the Kafir war, making together £1,538,832. Deducting that sum from £53,511,468 there is left £52,002,636 as the ordinary expenditure of the year. Even making allowance then for those extraordinary items, the expenditure of the country has been reduced by about £2,000,000 in the four years, of which £1,603,678 arises in the Army, Navy, and Ordnance.

But the most remarkable feature in these accounts is the fact, that, notwithstanding the reduction of taxes during the period in question by the amount of £2,629,803 per annum, the net income of the country has increased from £51,840,131 to £53,045,262, or by £1,205,131. After all the confident predictions which were hazarded as to the fatal effects of the policy of Free-trade upon the revenue, and consequently upon the public credit of the country, these facts are surely of a most satisfactory character. Year after year public burdens are reduced, but still year after year new surpluses are found in the Exchequer, to be appropriated, partly to the gradual extinction of the National Debt, and partly to the further remission of taxation. And yet it is in the face of these accumulating evidences of the success of the Free-trade policy, that there is still a small remnant of a party agitating the country for a return to protection!!

THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS have issued instructions to fill up the different hollows in Primrose-hill Park, in order that the lower portion may be converted into a cricket-ground. A spacious carriage-drive has been formed from the Hampstead-road through the grounds of Chalk Farm Tavern, leading into the Regent's Park and Camden Town. A number of gravel walks have been laid down, and seats placed for the accommodation of visitors. It is intended to plant this park with trees and shrubs similar to the enclosure in St. James's Park. The park keepers appeared on Wednesday in their new uniforms.

The Italian journals announce, that a fearful illness (occasioned by eating blighted grapes), which is mentioned by ancient medical works of Italy, has broken out in Tuscany.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

CHAPTER VIII (CONTINUED).

The New Era—Fiscal Reduction and Commercial Emancipation—the Policy of Vansittart and of Huskisson—"Prosperity Robinson"—Wool—the Spitalfields Act and the Silk Duties—the Navigation Laws—Operative Combinations—Respite of the Paper Currency—Joint-stock Mania—the Crash—the "Rebellion of the Belly"—a new Corn Bill.

The poor are ever the first to feel, and the last to be relieved from, the pressure of general calamity. So early in the reaction as August of '25 there were quarrels between the shipowners and seamen of Sunderland, which were not quelled till five persons had been shot. In November there was a successful rebellion of the cotters of the Isle of Man against the collection of tithe on their potatoes. In the spring of the next year, in Lancashire and Yorkshire there was a formidable rising, stimulated by severe distress, but unhappily directed against power-looms; a thousand of which were destroyed in one week in and around Blackburn—not one left standing. The silk-weavers of London and Dublin, of Norwich and Carlisle, were without work, or refused it at such wages as the impoverished manufacturers could give; and sought relief by methods varying in the degree of their unfortunate ineptitude. Even the sluggish peasantry of Somersetshire were goaded by lack of food to attack the provision-sellers of Trowbridge. As the summer advanced, drought was found to prevail. It had been resolved to dissolve Parliament, though this was only its sixth session; and Ministers—though they had obtained a majority of 101 against a motion by Mr. Hume for a committee of inquiry into the existing distress—were unwilling to be left without authority to mitigate the dearth that was evidently impending, while there were large stores of foreign corn in the ports. They carried with some difficulty two bills—one releasing 300,000 quarters already in bond; and the other authorizing the admission of 500,000 quarters if it should be necessary to do so—the agriculturist party insisting on saddling Government with the responsibility of determining the necessity. That responsibility they were reluctantly compelled to assume. The drought increased to a remarkable degree; and as accounts from the north of Europe foretold a scarcity, the final price at which corn was excluded from our shores was passed before the harvest was over; but as six weeks must elapse before the average would be struck in the regular manner, an Order in Council at once admitted those kinds of grain which were most needed. The wheat crop, after all, was not deficient; but it was felt that the subject of the corn-laws must be once more reconsidered, and during the recess, Lord Liverpool and Mr. Huskisson elaborated a measure which it eventually fell to Mr. Canning's lot to introduce [in May, 1827]. The bill provided that foreign corn should be imported and warehoused duty free; and released on the payment of a certain scale of duties—wheat at 1s. duty when it was 70s. a quarter, the duty increasing 2s. with every 1s. of decrease in price. It passed the Commons by majorities of about three to one. In the Lords, it was destroyed through a singular misunderstanding among Ministers—one of themselves (the Duke of Wellington) proposing and carrying an amendment fatal to the principle of the bill, in the opinion of its authors. It was reserved for a member of that very Cabinet, fourteen years later, to effect a similar alteration in the laws so jealously guarded by the strongest parties in the Legislature—and, a few years later still, to decree their entire extinction. When the famished weavers of Bethnal Green and Carlisle clamoured in 1826 for corn-law repeal, they were answered by military and assize commissions, under the administration of the very man on whose monument is the record, that he enabled industry to eat its bread unleavened by the bitterness of taxation.

CHAPTER IX.

The Three Eras of the Catholic Question—the last stage reached—Mr. Canning's Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to Parliament—Scene with Mr. Brougham—the Catholic Association—an Act passed for its suppression—Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and the University of Oxford—Sir F. Burdett's Catholic Relief Bill—the Duke of York's Declaration—General Election—the Duke of York's Death—Mr. Canning, Premier.

THE death of Henry Grattan completed, as his public life had constituted, a second era in the history of the Catholic question. The first period extended from the violation, by King William the Third, of the treaty of Limerick—which assured to the Catholics of Ireland the secure enjoyment of their religion—to the assertion of independence in 1780; the period of the execrable penal laws. The second period was that of degradation and disabilities, peacefully because hopefully endured—endured on the understanding that only the life of an old and imbecile monarch stood between four millions of his subjects and their civil rights. During that period of nearly fifty years, the Catholics of Ireland were fully four to one to the Protestants. Their grievances consisted in exclusion from Parliament, from posts of distinction and trust, from municipal offices, virtually from the public service, and even from the jury-box; besides which, no Catholic could be guardian to a Protestant, and no Catholic priest could be a guardian at all; they were allowed to have arms only under certain restrictions, and not at all to keep arms for sale or as a matter of trade. In 1808, as we have seen, they stirred from their position of passive, waiting hope, rejected Mr. Grattan's proposition to allow the Government a veto on the appointment of their bishops, and commenced an agitation which the law officers of the Crown could not and Parliament would not interfere to put down. With the premiership of Lord Liverpool, their's became an open question. Repeatedly, it will be remembered, the lower House, led by Castlereagh and Canning, had affirmed the justice of their

claims. Now that George the Third was dead, the Marquis of Wellesley at the Castle, and Mr. Canning in the Cabinet, why should they suffer or brook delay?

The great statesman devoted to their service what he intended for his last Parliamentary speech. On the 30th of April, 1822, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to admit Catholic peers to the House of Lords. He was probably induced to make that his specific effort, by the circumstance that the Catholic peers had not been excluded from the recent ceremonial of the coronation—at all events, he made splendid oratorical use of the fact:—"Did it occur to the representatives of Europe, when contemplating this animating spectacle—did it occur to the ambassadors of Catholic Austria, of Catholic France, or of states more bigoted in matters of religion, that the moment this ceremony was over the Duke of Norfolk would become dispossessed of the exercise of his privileges among his fellow-peers?—that his robes of ceremony were to be laid aside and hung up until the distant (be it a very distant!) day when the coronation of a successor to his present most gracious sovereign might again call him forth to assist at a similar solemnization?—that, after being thus exhibited to the eyes of the peers and people of England, and to the representatives of the princes and nations of the world, the Duke of Norfolk—highest in rank among the peers—the Lord Clifford, and others like him, representing a long line of illustrious ancestry, as if called forth and furnished for the occasion, like the lustres and banners that flamed and glittered in the scene, were to be, like them, thrown by as useless and trumpery formalities?—that they might bend the knee and kiss the hand; that they might bear the train or rear the canopy; might discharge the offices assigned by Roman pride to their barbarian ancestors—

'Purpurea tollant aulam Britannici.'

but that with the pageantry of the hour, their importance faded away; that as their distinction vanished, their humiliation returned; and that he who headed the procession of peers to-day, could not sit among them as their equal on the morrow!" The bill thus strikingly recommended was strongly opposed by Mr. Peel, passed the Commons by but small majorities, and was thrown over in the Lords by a majority of 42.

The next session, instead of presiding at the council board in Calcutta, Mr. Canning was seated on the treasury bench of the Commons. His being there was interpreted—such was the deplorable want of mutual confidence among public men—into an abandonment of the Catholic cause. On the night of the 17th April a discussion arose on the presentation of a pro-Catholic petition from some clergymen of the diocese of Norwich (whose bishop was the first of the episcopal bench to take that side). In this debate, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Teirney, Mr. Grey Bennett, and Mr. Brougham successively attacked Mr. Canning for his supposed tergiversation—the last-mentioned with such characteristic vehemence of invective as might have been unbearable to a less sensitive spirit than that of the genius as well as the politician. At length he rose, and with terrible calmness gave Mr. Brougham the lie! Mr. Speaker was the first to break the dead silence that ensued by calling upon the Right Hon. Secretary to retract—which he refused to do; as did also Mr. Brougham. The opponents did at last what they should have done at first. Mr. Canning was allowed to explain that he had taken office in a mixed ministry, because he believed that an absolutely agreed ministry was not necessary to carry the Catholic relief—and his word could not but be accepted.—In the session of 1824 the Catholic Duke of Norfolk was enabled to exercise his office of Earl Marshal by a bill exempting him in that capacity from the oath of supremacy. Nothing more was done in Parliament that year, but much in the country. The Catholic Association had begun to hold its public meetings, at which O'Connell and Shiel mingled fiery invectives against Protestant ascendancy, with stern denunciations of those agrarian conspiracies which had kept the country for some years in a frightful state of alarm. It was the most formidable feature of this organization, not that it levied a regular taxation upon the population it had numbered and parcelled out, but that it delivered the country from lawlessness. It is an intolerable thing for a government to find its primary functions superseded—but it was so now. It was in vain that the bigoted Viceroy, Talbot, and his yet more bigoted Attorney-General, Saurin, tried to quiet the disturbed districts of the country by suspending the Habeas Corpus, proclaiming martial law, scouring mountain and morass with soldiery—bands of White-boys and other outlaws besieged the fortified mansions of the gentry, pillaged obnoxious farmers, fought pitched battles, or executed sentence of death upon the proscribed. It was equally in vain that Wellesley and Plunket combined conciliation with firmness, suppressed Orange processions, impartially administered the laws, and did their best to mitigate the distress occasioned by potato rot. The Association had only to adjure the people by the "hate they bore the Orangemen, their natural enemies," to abstain from all secret and illegal societies, from all White-boy and similar outrages,—and, lo! Ireland was pacified. It was felt by even the pro-Catholic portion of the Cabinet that this could not be endured. The royal speech on opening the session of 1825 was therefore made to express regret "that associations should exist in Ireland which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement." The Association sent over a deputation—the chief of whom, O'Connell, had just defeated the Government in a prosecution for sedition—to watch its interests: and, through Mr. Brougham, they asked to be heard at the bar of the House. But the House would not recognise the Association. It was pretended that the speech included Orange clubs in its condemnation of political societies; and the bill introduced by Mr. Goulburn, as Irish Secretary, had for a general object "to amend the Acts relating to un-

lawful societies in Ireland." The first reading of the bill was carried by 278 to 123, and within a month it became law. It forbade political societies to continue their sittings even by adjournment, for more than fourteen days, to levy contributions, to have different branches, to hold mutual correspondence, to make religion a qualification of membership, or to administer oaths or declarations. O'Connell, pursuing his policy of strict adherence to the letter of the law, instantly dissolved the Association; but no sooner had Parliament risen, than a new mode of action was at work, and a central committee was directing the movements of the whole Catholic body without visible connexion with any part of it. The Government had destroyed the Association, but greatly advanced its object—as Mr. Canning had intended—by fixing upon it the gaze of the general public, who had hitherto left the matter chiefly to the religious bodies. The speech delivered by Mr. Canning in the course of the debate was itself of infinite service to the cause. He gave the House and the listening nation, in his magnificent style, a history of the question, and of his own connexion with it. One passage, in reply to the charge of lukewarmness and selfish tampering, had a great effect at the time, and was soon to receive a striking illustration:—"I have shown that in the year 1812, I refused office rather than enter into an administration pledged against the Catholic question. I did this at a time when office would have been dearer to me than at any other period of my political life—when I would have given ten years of life for two years of office, not for any sordid or selfish purpose of aggrandisement, but for other and higher views. But is this the only sacrifice I have made to the Catholic cause? From the earliest dawn of my public life—ay, from the first visions of youthful ambition—that ambition has been directed to one object above all others. Before that object all others vanished into comparative insignificance: it was desirable to me beyond all the blandishments of power, beyond all the rewards and favours of the Crown. That object was, to represent in this House the University in which I was educated. I had a fair chance of accomplishing this object when the Catholic question crossed my way. I was warned, fairly and kindly warned, that my adoption of that cause would blast my prospects: I adhered to the Catholic cause, and forfeited all my long-cherished hopes and expectations. And yet I am told that I have made no sacrifice! that I have postponed the cause of the Catholics to views and interests of my own! The representation of the University has fallen into worthier hands. I rejoice, with my honourable friend near me (Mr. Peel) in the high honour which he has obtained; long may he enjoy the distinction; and long may it prove a source of reciprocal pride to our parent University and to himself! Never till this hour have I stated, either in public or private, the extent of this irretrievable sacrifice; but I have felt it not the less deeply. It is past, and I shall speak of it no more." The right honourable friend sitting near him could scarcely have heard these affecting words without a prophetic twinge. We know now that he had gone to Lord Liverpool about this time desiring to resign his office; so convinced was he that "something ought to be done about the Catholics," but not yet feeling that he was the man to do it. He knew not the greatness of his destiny.

Another service was done to the Catholic cause before the Houses were prorogued. Sir Francis Burdett introduced, immediately after the passing of the bill suppressing the Catholic Association, a set of resolutions, which, being carried, he made the foundation of a Catholic Relief Bill, including three objects—the repeal of Catholic disabilities, a state provision for the Catholic clergy, and the raising of the Irish electoral qualification from 40s. to £10. The second provision was obviously intended to appease the very reasonable fears of English politicians, that if the priests were to be left to poverty and independence, Irish members would be little better than their nominees—the third was prompted by the complaint that the Protestant voters were completely swamped by the Catholic freeholders. Mr. O'Connell had boasted that he had drawn up the bill, which was emphatically denied by the parties in charge of it. Still more damaging than this first public impeachment of his veracity, was the effect of this avowal of authorship upon his own followers—by whom the forty-shilling franchise was justly regarded as too precious to be given up for the right to return Catholic members. So loud and general was the outcry, that the agitator saw his mistake, and hastened to recant—which he did, with professions of sorrow, appeals to his God and country for pardon, devotion of his soul to perdition if he again so sinned, that seemed at the time very solemn, but came to be regarded rather as awful, when such adjurations were seen to be a part of the machinery of his power. The second provision of the bill—for taking the priesthood into the pay of the Government—greatly excited many in England who were well disposed to the main object of the measure; and stimulated the frantic zeal of the Protestant Ascendancy party. The bill, however, passed the Commons, after long and highly animated debates, by 268 to 241. Its appearance in the House of Lords was anticipated by an extraordinary declaration from the Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne. Speaking on a petition, he took occasion to attribute "the severe illness and ten years of misery which had clouded the existence of his illustrious and beloved father," to the struggle of his conscience between the obligations of his coronation oath and the claims of this question; and he ventured further to say for himself, that "these were the principles to which he would adhere, and which he would maintain and act up to, to the latest moment of his existence, whatever might be his situation of life—so help him God!" Of course, the declaration was seized upon, as was probably intended, by the Protestant party, as an appeal from the Throne itself against a treasonable conspiracy that reached even to the councils of the unhappy sovereign—that now afflicted the sons as it had done the father.

The Duke's words were gilded and framed for parlour walls and scrawled in rude characters on way-side fences, repeated from pulpits and dwelt upon by the anti-Catholic press. The other side were stimulated to greater exertions. They, too, had just been furnished with that great necessity in a political agitation—a good phrase. In the late debate Mr. Plunket had said, in reply to the charge of innovation:—"Time was the greatest innovator of all; while man would sleep or stop in his career, the course of time was rapidly changing the aspect of all human affairs. All that a wise government could do was, to keep as close as possible to the wings of time, to watch his progress, and accommodate his motion to their flight. Arrest his course they could not; but they might vary the forms and aspect of their institutions so as to reflect its varying aspects and forms. If this were not the spirit which animated them, philosophy would be impertinent, and history no better than an old almanack." The Lords flung out the bill by 178 to 130—greatly to the exultation of one party, but not to the dismay of the other.

The next session (that of 1826) being the last of this Parliament, was brief, and chiefly occupied with the business already related. Nothing was done in this question in either House beyond irregular discussions on petitions, which were chiefly affirmations on the one side and denials on the other of the danger to be apprehended from the divided allegiance of Roman Catholics between the Pope and the King of England. The elections turned chiefly upon this question, and the anti-Catholic party rather gained than lost—partly, it seems, because all but those among the Dissenters whose sense of right was stronger than their fears, held back from the Catholic cause. Lord Howick (Mr. Grey) failed in Northumberland, Mr. Brougham in Westmoreland, and even Lord John Russell, with the Bedford interest and his Reform reputation, lost Huntingdonshire. But in Ireland, the Protestant landlords and the Catholic priests pitted their influence with unscrupulous rigour, and the terrors of the altar were found more powerful than those of the bailiff. The landlords had cut up their estates into forty-shilling holdings, nominally freehold, and thought again to command votes by the prospect of eviction for disobedience. But now the priests confronted them with influences stronger even than the fear of poverty, and the Association promised relief to the victims. The result was astounding—even the Beresfords were deprived of the representation of their own county of Waterford. In the autumn, the Duke of York resolved to supplement his last achievement, by a procedure still more extraordinary—he ventured to urge his brother, the king, to get rid of Mr. Canning. The indolent sovereign is reported to have passed off with a jest his former escape—ad York need not trouble himself about what he would do on the throne, for it would not be vacant just yet—and he seems to have taken this second liberty with the same lazy good humour. But presently the Duke fell sick, and on the 5th of January (1827) he died. At his torchlight funeral in the royal chapel at Windsor, Lord Chancellor Eldon, we are told by his biographer, standing over the grave in which he declared the hopes of his country and his Church were buried, recollected that he might take cold, and therefore laid down his hat to stand upon. There were standing beside him, with very different feelings, no doubt—not less sad and solemn, perhaps, but loftier and unselfish—the brothers in age and adventure, Canning and Huskisson. They took no such precaution against the vault-damps and night air, but went home to sicken. It was a fortnight later (February 5th) when Parliament reassembled, and the colleagues were then ill a-bed, Canning at Brighton and Huskisson in London. Both were suddenly smitten with a heavier stroke—the intelligence that their chief, Lord Liverpool, had been found in his study on Friday morning (February 16th) in an apoplectic fit, which he could scarcely survive, and from which he could not recover. To Canning the blow was the heavier, because Liverpool and he, born in the same year, and school-fellows, had been firm friends through life. When he reappeared in the House, it was with the deep traces of grief, anxiety, and sickness upon his face, to encounter a relentless opposition, and to discharge the uncongenial task of carrying the new Corn-bill, Mr. Huskisson being still a prisoner to his room.

On the 15th of March the Catholic question was raised for the first time in the new Parliament—and with an adverse result. The motion was simply to the effect, "that this House is deeply impressed with the expediency of taking into consideration the laws imposing civil disabilities on his Majesty's Catholic subjects." Mr. Canning could scarcely have dwelt more impressively on the then state of Ireland, and the consequences that were probable if the Commons were proved to have fallen back upon the subject, if he had known that that was to be his last appeal. But the decision was against him by a majority of four—showing that the Commons really had gone back. During the Easter recess, the necessary changes in the Cabinet were made. As Lord Liverpool remained in a state which rendered him unable even to send in his resignation, on the 27th of March the King summoned Mr. Canning as the second man in the Cabinet. The interview disclosed this state of things—that while a wholly Anti-Catholic ministry was quite practicable, in Mr. Canning's opinion, in either a mixed or a pro-Catholic Cabinet he must be the Premier. Mr. Peel had told him, frankly and without ill-will, that in the latter case, he must secede; but at the same time, Mr. Peel was telling him and the King, that he would be no party to an Anti-Catholic ministry. The King and Mr. Peel were clearly of opinion, as Lord Liverpool had been, that resistance was no longer possible—but they shrunk from making the change. Still Mr. Canning might not have been Premier but for the corrupt proceedings of his personal enemies. A representation was made to the King by a ducal privy councillor, in the name of eight other peers, that if Mr. Canning were placed at the head of the new Government, they would withdraw from it all their influence in both Houses. The King's perplexity gave way at last before a royal pride—and he instantly conferred on the persecuted state man the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

W. W.

ADDRESS OF BRITISH JOURNALISTS TO
M. CHARLES HUGO.

Some weeks since, it was announced that Charles Hugo, the son of Victor Hugo, and editor of the *Evénement*, had been fined and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an article against the punishment of death. That article was as follows:—

THE EXECUTION OF MONTCHARMONT.

Four days ago, in an open square of a French town, and in the face of day and civilization, the law, that is to say, the divine and sacred force of society, laid hold of a wretched man, who plunged and kicked, and having bound him neck and heels, dragged him by the hair of the head to the scaffold, bleeding from his lacerated skin. Four days ago, before a population in profound consternation, the law, for an hour together, wrestled with crime. What had this man done against society? He had killed. What was society doing to this man? Why, making him a martyr. Partisans of capital punishment, what was your object in bringing this wretched assassin to the guillotine? To show apparently to all, human justice in its force and power—to raise, in the minds of the masses, the sentiment of right, by calling on them to assist at the punishment of a vile creature—to accomplish, in fact, a solemn, imposing, and terrible act. What have you done? You have committed a violent, horrible, and regrettable act; instead of enlisting the crowd to the side of the law, you have almost made them, ranged them, on the side of the sufferer! This man, who had a little before been an object of horror, you change into an object of pity. You employ two, then four, then I know not how many, to kill this man, who struggled against being put to death. The first executioner failed, then you call a second; at length, after half a day of toil and efforts, you succeed in putting an end to him, and you wipe off the blood from your knife, and the sweat from your brow. No! you have not been imposing—you have not been solemn—no, you have not been terrible. Be it well done, or ill done, an execution is never a good sight for society to behold. Whatever be the hand which commits it, a homicide is never moral teaching. However honest and conscientious may be your tribunals and your judges, it will never be by killing that you will prove "thou must not kill." Modern society has condemned the law *du talion* (of retaliation), to practise it is the reverse of progress; it is to take from society, from justice, and from the magistracy, a portion of their proper consideration. Each time you effect a public execution you cause the law to descend in national respect in an inverse ratio to the height of your scaffold. If you will preserve your barbarous penalty of death, do as they do in America—do not show, but hide yourself! Do not invite all France, the whole press, all eyes to see you, and all hearts to judge you, when you are executing, and particularly when your executioners do not know their trade, and your guillotines are as badly made as your laws. For our part, we are profoundly afflicted, and even alarmed, for all those dear and sacred interests on which public tranquillity repose. We protest, and will ever protest, against those spectacles of another age, when society, forgetting the gospel, drags a wretched human being to a horrible death, holding up to his eyes, on the way, an image of Christ which he does not look at.

CHARLES HUGO.

When incredulous surprise had subsided into regret and indignation at this extraordinary violation by a Republican Government of the right of free discussion, it was proposed that English journalists, irrespective of party, or of opinion on the subject of the article above quoted, should address M. Hugo in terms of sympathy towards himself, and reprobation of his persecutors. Such an address was drawn up by Mr. Robinson, a gentleman connected with the London weekly press, and signatures of adhesion obtained—though not so numerous as they might have been had opportunity allowed. The address and signatures were as follows:—

Address of Journalists of Great Britain and Ireland to

M. Charles Hugo:—

SIR,—We think it will not be deemed an ill-timed interference, if, as members of the newspaper press of a friendly country, we express our indignation [at the flagrant outrage, that in your cruel imprisonment has been committed on the rights we, in common, possess]. The literati of Europe, and of your sister Republic across the Atlantic, have long looked with astonishment at the shackled press of France; and your case presents features which seem especially to justify a remonstrance. We feel, sir, that the discussion upon questions of such vast import to humanity, as that of Capital Punishment, if it is to produce any valuable result, must be free and unawed; that the civil power steps out of its lawful sphere when it enters the studio of the journalist and gags the mouth of the writer, who endeavours, as he thinks, to apply the laws of Christianity, and the deductions of reason, to practical life; and that it becomes ludicrously tyrannical when it declares such "institutions as the guillotine to be unapproachable ground." Such a power would have made *Portia* pay the bond that *Shylock* held. A ruthless and insane despotism [is striving to substitute a reign of brute force for that of reason, as expressed in the popular will; it creates sepulchres, and declares the silence of death to be peace; it manacles the limbs and boasts that its way is undisputed]. You, sir, are one of its victims. England has reaped innumerable blessings from a free press; happily amongst us the authorities of the State, as well as the masses of the people, recognise that freedom as the dearest safeguard of our liberties, and as an educational agency of the highest importance. May France—enlightened and generous—soon see that, by the network in which she entangles her gifted writers, she is crippling her energies and disarming herself in the presence of gigantic foes. We trust that this spontaneous expression of our sympathy will, in some degree, lessen the harshness of your vexatious position, and render less painful the sense of [injury] which must accompany [a breach of justice], and a miserable, if not altogether wilful, misunderstanding of the purest of motives.

(Signed)

DOUGLAS JERROLD, MARK LEMON, THORNTON HUNT, J. A. HERRAUD, F. G. TOMLINS; and by the editors of the following journals:—Daily News, Morning Advertiser, Sun, Punch, Weekly News and Chronicle, Atlas, Leader, Nonconformist, Patriot, Arbroath

Guide, Bath Journal, Belfast Mercury, Birmingham Mercury, Bradford Observer, Bristol Examiner, Bucks Advertiser, Cambridge Independent Press, Coleraine Chronicle, Derby Reporter, Devonport Telegraph, Dublin Commercial Journal, Dublin World, Hampshire Independent, Galway Vindicator, Gateshead Observer, Glasgow Sentinel, Leeds Mercury, Leicester Mercury, Limerick and Clare Examiner, Limerick Reporter, Londonderry Standard, Mona's Herald, Newcastle Chronicle, Newcastle Guardian, Nottingham Review, Norwich Mercury, Oxford Chronicle, Plymouth Journal, Preston Chronicle, Scottish Press, Sheffield Free Press, Stamford Mercury, Suffolk Chronicle, Swansea and Glamorgan Herald, Waterford News, Wiltshire Independent.

This address was printed, immediately after transmission, by the *Evénement* and *Presse*, in large type, but with lines of stars in lieu of the words bracketed in the above reprint! the editors adding an explanatory note to the effect that "the liberty of the press which we enjoy in France under the Government of Mons. Bonaparte does not permit us to translate, nor even to transcribe here, without exposing ourselves to new prosecutions and condemnations, the language in which the journalists of free England express their sympathy to M. Charles Hugo!"

A reply to the address has been received by its author from M. C. Hugo, of which the following is a hasty translation:—

Prison of the Conciergerie, August 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN AND BELOVED CONFRERES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the words which you have been so good as to address to me. If I did the condemnation with which I am visited the honour of being sad on account of it, this memorable testimony of your generous sympathy would suffice to console me. I am touched, I am confounded, I am proud; and I search in vain for words to express my gratitude for so much benevolence to me, who am but the least proved (*éprouvé*—tested) of the journalists of our press, and the most obscure among the journalists in this prison. You repay, and more than repay me, for six months of captivity. I do not know that I have merited such a punishment—but I am sure I have not merited such a recompense.

Permit me, now, Gentlemen, to forget myself in replying to you. I am nothing in the cause which has procured me this condemnation; but the sentiment which inspires your words impresses me with the height [hauteur] of that immense question of the inviolability of human life which has so long troubled the consciences of legislators.

Yes, Gentlemen—all who read your address are able to see this twofold act—that a great people stretch out their hands after a great idea—that the press of England stretches out its hand to the press of France.

It appertained to you—to you, the most liberal writers of the freest journalism—to take the initiative in this cordial adhesion of the press of two countries [*press d press*]. England, in her actual circumstances, ought to unite herself to France—for every free people owes the aid of solidarity to every people that is oppressed. The sovereign liberty of the English press owes succour to the expiring liberty of the French press. You have done an act of political confraternity.

I will say more, Gentlemen—you have done an act of social confraternity.

England and France, mark, so to speak, the march of nations. It seems that these two noble people have but one rivalry, but one ambition—and that is, to advance each other in the path of progress. You have, you English, given to the world illustrious examples. Was it not your Byron who was the first to combat for Greece? Was it not your Wilberforce who was the first to protest against the slave-trade?

Simultaneously with the publicists of France, you denounce barbarity wherever you detect it in its flagrantcy, and unveil it to the midday of this nineteenth century. Was it not from the breast of England that there first went forth that noble cry of indignation against the unnumbered iniquities committed in the name and under the shadow of the Church of the infamous King of Naples? Was it not one of your statesmen who denounced upon the gospel the royal miscreant who calls himself the servant of the Martyr-God?

We are at the same post—we, here, when we forbid that blood should be shed by that guillotine which is called sacred—you, when you protest against the violation of humanity in royal prisons. We do both the one and the other—you towards the throne of Naples, we towards the scaffold of the Place Saint Jacques—the same crime of *lèse-majesté*.

Gentlemen, the idea of the abolition of the punishment of death makes every day incalculable progress. It marches, it runs, it flies. One may enchain the advocate, but cannot arrest it. The idea leaves the writer in prison—itself remains free.

Who, then, much more, can arrest the peoples, having at their head France and England, and having written on their flag those two words which comprehend the whole of politics and the whole of philosophy—

Democracy! Humanity!

CHARLES HUGO.

A TAKE-IN.—Nearly forty brothers of the angle assembled at a "lodge" of water at Middleton, near Manchester, to compete for certain prizes: the water had been previously stored with fish. For two hours they exercised their proverbial patience; but as a jack under half an ounce was their only reward, they gave up in despair, amid the laughter of a crowd of spectators. It was afterwards discovered that the fish had been stolen from the water.

A SINGULAR METEOR was observed on the evening of the 2nd inst., over the city of Ferrara, in the form of a fiery globe, which seemed to leave behind a long train of light. The whole city was illumined by it as if it had been noonday; and it was remarked that the lamps above which the meteor passed were extinguished by its influence. In the morning, a slight undulatory shock of earthquake was felt by the inhabitants of the city, but no damage was done. At the same moment, the shock was felt at Milan, Venice, and Verona.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The announcement made with respect to the closing of the Exhibition, has led many of the exhibitors, more especially those from foreign countries, to inquire whether any facilities will be allowed for the public sale or disposal of their goods in the building previously to their removal. To every application for permission of this kind, the most positive refusal has been given. The Commissioners, having pledged themselves that no sale of articles should be permitted within the building, are resolved to keep, in the strictest manner, the terms of their engagement with the public. As the Commissioners will be bound to pay rent to the contractors for the use of the building, so long as they may occupy it after the close of the Exhibition, there is no doubt that the process of clearing will be carried on as quickly as possible.

There will no doubt be a greater rush of visitors than ever within the next month; but the attendance of the last week has not been extraordinary. It is proposed, and, we believe, under contemplation, to allow an entire day for the free admission of all the public schools of the metropolis.

Be it observed, the building now opens at nine, and closes at six o'clock.

Two interesting additions have recently been made. One is an extensive selection of goods of Manchester manufacture, comprising specimens of every kind of article produced in that great seat of industry. Large placards, of which the following is a copy, have been posted on the stall:—

The Manchester Local Committee for the Great Exhibition have made this selection of goods from stock, with the view of exhibiting, in a condensed form, the every-day productions of the manufacturing industry of Manchester and the surrounding district.

The most important feature of this branch of our manufacturing industry is its immense extent, an idea of which will be best conveyed by stating a quantity of cotton delivered at Liverpool for consumption, which is now about one million and a half bales annually; and as they average about 40 lbs. each, it gives the enormous weight of six hundred million pounds, and nearly the whole of this is manufactured into yarn and cloth, in the district of which Manchester is the capital and centre.

Our exports of cotton manufactures and cotton yarn during the year 1850 were as follows:—

Cotton manufactures entered by the yard—	
1,358,238,837 yards, declared value	£20,528,150
Of other descriptions, lace, hosiery, &c.	1,341,740
Cotton yarn—131,453,168 lbs.	6,380,948

Total, declared value

The feature of next importance is the perfection to which machinery has been brought, as applied to this manufacture, and the consequent rapidity of production.

The manufacture of mixed fabrics is now an important branch of the industry of this district, and is rapidly increasing. The capital and labour employed in the production of silk goods are also very large.

Comparison of the number of power looms in the United Kingdom in the years 1835 and 1850:—

	1835.	1850.	Increase.
Producing cotton fabrics	108,632	249,627	140,995
Doit worsted or mixed fabrics ..	3,082	32,617	29,535
Doit silk ditto	1,714	6,092	4,378

Total

A number of idols from China have also been contributed by Major Edey. Their grotesqueness appears to afford much amusement to ordinary observers. The chief of the figures, which are all executed in bronze, is believed to represent the Queen of Heaven, on each side of whom are forms typical of her attributes. The faces of the goddess and her attendants bear a great similarity. The centre idol, however, considerably exceeds its satellites in size, and differs in being independent of supports. The inferiors are seated, the one on an elephant, the other on a dragon; whilst the goddess herself without these aids, towers above them in her more extensive proportions, illustrating, of course, her unapproachable superiority. Her hands are twenty-four in number, twelve on each side. The upper pair she elevates above her head, in an attitude equally suggestive of benediction and supplication. In another, we have apparently the entrance to a temple; in another, a small bell; each, in fact, contains some separate symbol. These divinities seem to have been surrendered by their priesthood with great facility; they were brought without difficulty from a temple at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, or Blue River—the "consideration" on which the idolaters gave them up being simply a supply of opium, whilst the worldly prudence of the lukewarm worshippers was exhibited in their retention of the precious stones with which the images were adorned. Behind the idols is suspended a banner commemorative of a jubilee.

Mr. Catlin, the Indian traveller, has conducted over the building his party of Iriquois Indians, showing and explaining to them the many wonderful works it contains, which excited their highest admiration and surprise, and repeatedly elicited the war-whoop, attracting impassable crowds around them. In the midst of their excitement and pleasure, they were conducted to the statue of the "Dying Indian," in the American division, which produced an evident dejection. They then were led by Mr. Catlin to view the statues of two of their own countrymen, which he had constructed with great labour, and elevated upon the end of the bridge in the American department. On approaching the spot he found them missing, and the crumbled fragments of the chief and his wife gathered and shrouded in a curtain under the bridge on which they had stood, and from which they had been hurled down by a drunken woman the day before. Nothing could exceed the dejection of the spirit of these poor superstitious people on seeing the only two representations of their own race in the "world's fair" lying thus demolished. In a conversation which ensued amongst them, the words "rum" and "whisky" were repeatedly pronounced, and the old chief, addressing Mr. Catlin, said, "This thing, my friend, makes us very sad. We have been long used to see rum and whisky throwing down our Red brethren, and our hearts have been grieved at it; but we never before knew that the images of the Red men were to be destroyed also by fire-water."

A letter addressed to M. Leon Faucher, expressive of thanks to the French Government for dispensing, on the occasion of the late visit to Paris, with the formalities usually requisite on entering a foreign country, has been signed by the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, the Special Commissioners, Lord Mayor and

Aldermen; and lies for further signatures at the offices of the Executive Committee.

A very handsome silver teapot has been given to Superintendent Pearce, by the command of the Queen, as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of the constant zeal, intelligence, and discretion shown by him when in attendance upon her Majesty on her visits to the Exhibition; and a handsome gold watch to Inspector John Beckerson (B division) and Robert Lester (C division). A handsome gold watch is also given to Inspector Nassau Smith O'Brien (D division), from the Prince of Wales, in token of similar regards.

We have been requested by Mr. Kesterton, the exhibitor of the carriage No. 894, to contradict, on his behalf, Mr. Alder's complaint of plagiarism. The exhibitor explains wherein his invention differs from that referred to, and appears to make out his case; but we must beg to be excused the examination offered.

A RAGGED-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—A rather novel excursion took place yesterday week, in connexion with King Edward Ragged School, Spitalfields, to Upton Park, the seat of Samuel Gurney, Esq., jun., at whose express invitation and expense it was undertaken. The children generally appeared very clean, some being provided with new garments for the occasion. No less than 420, under the superintendence of the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. H. R. Williams, and twenty or thirty teachers, proceeded by railway train to Stratford, whence they walked to Upton Park, where they were regaled by a plentiful supply of bread and beef, and at a subsequent part of the day, with currant loaves and plum-cake, milk, &c. Arrangements had been made by their benevolent entertainer for their amusement, and facilities were afforded for various healthful games. Mr. and Mrs. Gurney were in the grounds nearly the whole of the afternoon; and several of the surrounding gentry came to witness the unusual scene, at which they expressed both astonishment and gratification. The party returned in the evening in good order, and no accident or unpleasant incident occurred to mar the enjoyments of the day—a day unparalleled in the history of these children of poverty and wretchedness. Indeed, so well satisfied was Mr. Gurney with the conduct of the children, that he promised them a similar treat next year. Could the most sceptical as to the beneficial results of Ragged Schools have witnessed the proceedings of this day, his doubts must have been entirely removed. Five years ago it would have been considered almost as practicable to have conducted in safety and in order 400 criminals, just liberated from the cells of our prisons, as the same number from this school; for at that time the teachers were often in jeopardy of bodily injury, and were received with every mark of annoyance; but notwithstanding the difficulties they have had to contend with, particularly in not having a suitable building to carry on their operations, by kindness, united with firmness and perseverance, they have not only reduced them to a considerable degree of order, but have imparted much valuable instruction; and not a few of those once degraded outcasts have been elevated to situations of comfort and respectability, and give promise of becoming valuable members of society.

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY.—Johannes Ronge, the great German preacher, has addressed to the *Daily News* a letter on the great continental conspiracy of Jesuitism and absolutism. Of the Protestant kingdom of Prussia, he says:—

The worship of the large parishes having been in existence for more than six years, was not at once prohibited. Riots were apprehended. But there was a police measure at hand. The Government took away from them the chapels, which were lent to them by their Protestant fellow-citizens. So it happened to the parishes at Berlin and at Breslau. To the small parishes the command of prohibition at once was handed over. The Lord's Supper of free parishes has been punished in several towns by imprisonment. So it happened in Königsberg. Public officers, who were members of free churches, have been dismissed. Even the support of the poor children of those parishes is forbidden, and the schools which the free churches had erected are shut up. In Breslau, where to the free parish belong 10,000 souls, the Ladies' Union proposed a public auction of objects which they themselves had worked, for the benefit of poor children. The Berlin Government prohibited it. At Breslau and at Nadhausen, the "children's" gardens (Kindergärten) of the "Ladies' Union" are dissolved. What do you think these gardens are, that they should frighten that warlike Prussian Government? The "Kindergärten" are playing-rooms and gardens for young children, from three to seven years, in order to be educated there by playing together, under the superintendence of members of the "Ladies' Union" (Frauen Verein). Indeed, the Pope could find no better tool for his destructive purposes than this Protestant king and his abominable Government.

He concludes with a "practical proposition":—

"All free parishes of the European Continent, and of the United States of North America, have to submit themselves to a "United Committee," which resides at this moment in London, in order to pursue the struggle against Jesuitism and religious oppression, with combined and well-directed force. The United Committee appeals to the sympathy of the English people, and appeals to every one who is a friend of religious liberty and of the progress of humanity, to support their labour and to join them.—I am, &c., JOHANNES RONGE, Lower Mount Cottage, Lower Heath, Hampstead.

The columns of German journals just now run over with excitement and enthusiasm in behalf of Mdlle. Wagner, who seems to be more popular than either Mdlle. Löwe or Mdlle. Jenny Lind were before her. The Olympia, of Spontini, in which she will sing, is to be revived in Berlin.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

A fête in celebration of Prince Albert's thirty-second birth-day, and the unusual interest of the Cowes regatta, have formed agreeable episodes to the ordinary pleasures of royal life at Osborne. The fête commenced with dinner to 400 persons—including labourers on the estate, the seamen, marines, and boys of the Royal yacht, the coast-guardmen, and the soldiers quartered at East Cowes—in a splendid marquee 100 feet long. After dinner, which consisted of the traditional roast beef and plum pudding, with draughts of strong ale, there was cricket, football, racing, and other rustic sports—the Queen, the Prince, and their children, looking on with kindly pleasure.

Her Majesty commences her journey northward to-day. Leaving Osborne early, she will lunch at Buckingham Palace, and take the train at King's Cross at two o'clock. Twelve carriages have been constructed for the occasion, of elaborate convenience and elegance.

Six or seven weeks hence her Majesty will visit Manchester and the surrounding towns. Already the loyal people of Lancashire are active in preparation.

The Holyrood statue of the Queen was on Friday set up in front of the ancient palace. It is the work of Ritchie, and his most successful effort, if not of all similar efforts. It is thus described by the *Scotsman*:—

Her Majesty is crowned with a simple tiara, and wears a regal mantle, embroidered round the collar with the trefoil or *fleur de lis* ornament, and entirely surrounded by a thistle bordering. Her Majesty's left hand is pressed to her breast, and in her right she holds a palm branch. The pedestal is richly ornamented with foliage and wreaths of fruits and flowers—the four sides being panelled, and having infantile figures in alto relievo personating the seasons. Spring is scattering rosebuds, and is surmounted with a wreath of snowdrops, primroses, violets, and other early flowers. Summer is laden with roses, and has her accompanying wreath of sun-flowers, &c. Autumn with his horn of plenty, rejoices amid golden grain and ripe fruits. And Winter, with his dried faggot and withered leaf, is merry amid mistletoe, holly, ivy, palm, and laurel. The figure is colossal, being nine and a half feet high, and with the pedestal and subplinth, measuring twenty feet in height. The stone is from the liver rock of Redhall quarry, and its light, warm tint contrasts well with the cold, grey tone of the surrounding buildings.

In the Grand Court of the Northern Circuit, an important point of legal etiquette has been settled—viz., that a barrister may appear in a county court for less than the special fee of two guineas.

THE REV. JAMES PARSONS.—It affords us great pleasure to learn that this highly-esteemed minister, whose health was so much impaired last year, has been gradually regaining strength, and that he is now able to perform his duties with comfort to himself. He has, however, found it needful to lay down the rule of declining all preaching engagements from home during the present year. By acting on that rule, he and his friends are encouraged to hope that his recovery may be perfected.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A DARING ROBBERY has occurred at Redland, near Bristol. While Mr. Godwin, an aged and infirm gentleman, was walking up the public carriage-road, which runs through the grounds of Redland Court, a powerful ruffian came suddenly behind him, and, placing both his hands so as to cover Mr. Godwin's eyes and mouth, kicked the back of his legs, threw him violently on the ground, and robbed him of his gold watch. The old gentleman having raised a feeble cry for help, the robber kicked him till he reduced him to a state of insensibility, and got clear off with the booty. Mr. Godwin had no opportunity of recognising the ruffian; but a young man had seen him the same morning, had taken particular notice of his suspicious-looking countenance, and came in sight of him again just as he was kicking his victim. A description was given to the police. An officer at Bristol went to a place to search for a man who had passed bad money; as he entered the house, a man, not the one he was looking for, slunk away; the officer suspected guilt, and gave chase through backyards and over sheds; and eventually captured the fugitive in a house into which he had fled, and discovered him to be the assailant and robber of Mr. Godwin.

THE GERMAN AGITATION UNION OF LONDON.—Under this name a society has been formed for the purpose of "re-establishing the lawful rights of the German people," by means of "agitation within the limits of the laws of England." Dr. Karl Tausman, of Vienna, is certificated as its representative and agent by the following names:—J. Fickler, Dr. G. Franck, A. Goegg, D. Hertte, J. Ronge, Dr. A. Ronge, F. Sigel.

SEA-SIDE ACCIDENTS.—A young chemist, named Quarry, was bathing opposite Carlisle Parade, Hastings, when he was suddenly missed by his companions. Boats and drags were put in requisition, but without avail. It is supposed that the deceased sunk in some soft mud. The spot is the site of a subterranean forest, and the sands are therefore very treacherous.—Two gentlemen, named Rising and Silcock, have been drowned while bathing on the Norfolk coast, near Norwich; a third reached the shore with great difficulty.—Four lives have been lost by the upsetting of a boat off Annan, Waterfoot. The boat came in contact with a fishing net, opposite Seafield. The boatman (who was drowned) was well known by the name of "Bishop Brough," having married several hundreds according to the rites of the Scotch Church. He had plied to and from Port Carlisle for at least forty years.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

A STEP IN THE PEREGRINE.—Lord Cranworth has given judgment in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the case of the will of the late Earl of Bridgewater; the nature of the dispute on which we reported a few weeks since. The earl had devised his property in such a way as to induce his heirs, Earl Brownlow and Lord Alford, to strive after a dukedom. This, it was argued, was an invalid bequest, because an immoral condition. Lord Cranworth has decided differently—he thought it was only intended to stimulate a laudable ambition, and consequently overruled the demurrer. The case will, however, be carried to the House of Lords.

EVIDENCE OF A DISCARDED WIFE.—Two post-office clerks, named Young and Muzzall, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court for stealing a letter containing two £10 and one £5 Bank of England notes. They were engaged at the Gravesend post-office, from which the letter was abstracted in September last. The case was mainly supported by the evidence of a woman who had married the prisoner Muzzall, who was the sister of his first wife, and who, it appears, was afterwards discarded by him, as he said, because she had no legal claim upon him. It was objected that her evidence was inadmissible, but Mr. Justice Erle said it was clearly admissible; it had been established that the prisoner Muzzall had married the sister of the witness, and therefore the subsequent ceremony of marriage with her was void, and did not create the relation of husband and wife between the parties. The witness then stated that Muzzall had given her the notes to change, saying that Young had taken them from a letter; she afterwards, when a search was made, took them, at the prisoner's direction, to Young, who was in London. The learned counsel for the prisoners contended that the witness had trumped up the story out of revenge at the treatment she had received from Muzzall. The jury thought differently; and Muzzall was sentenced to be transported for twelve, and Young for ten years.

LONDON THUGS.—Two men, named Best and Kelly, have been convicted, at the same court, of robbing Mr. W. Day, a trunk-maker in the Strand, by the method that has of late become unpleasantly frequent with street thieves—that of seizing their victim by the throat from behind; one nearly suffocating while the other robs him. Previous convictions for felony were proved against the prisoners, and they were both transported for life.

EXTREME WRETCHEDNESS, AND PAROCHIAL NEGLECT.—A case of the most painfully affecting description, reflecting considerably upon the conduct of the parish officers and others concerned, was brought before Mr. Arnold, at the Westminster office, on Wednesday, by the police, who charged Henry Bragg, a wood sawyer, with neglecting to provide his wife with proper necessaries, whereby her life was endangered. Inspector Simons stated that a communication was made to them on the previous night of the woman's lamentable condition, upon which, on an application to the parish authorities at Kensington, medical aid was promised that morning; but finding that no attention was paid to the case, they procured the attendance of Mr. G. Pearce, the police divisional surgeon, who had promptly visited the case, and whose evidence would show the deplorable state in which he found her.—Police constable Loom stated that he had that morning apprehended the prisoner at his residence, Crescent-place, Brompton-road, and told him he had come respecting his wife, who was very ill, as he had been informed, in bed. The room in which she lay was in so filthy a condition, as well as the woman herself, and the stench was so intolerable, that he was very glad to leave it. Other persons were residing in the same house.—Defendant: I made application at one o'clock this morning, with a constable, at the Kensington Union, and they sent me down to the district doctor, who said he would come this morning, but did not.—Sarah Sparrow, a relation of the accused, residing in the next room to him, said that his wife had been in St. George's Hospital until about six weeks ago, from which time she had been confined to her bed at home.—Mr. Arnold: Has she had any medical man attending her during that time?—Witness: I was a long while trying to get a letter for the dispensary, but did not succeed until Tuesday week, and then a medical gentleman came to see her after that.—Mr. Arnold: Did the husband do anything for her?—Witness: He was at work all day, and, of course, couldn't spare his time.—Mr. Arnold: Did he sleep in the room with her?—Witness: Yes, on a palliase, with nothing to cover him but any few articles of dress, for they were very poor.—Mr. Arnold: Did he at any time apply to the parish authorities?—Witness: He did; he went to the parish either a fortnight or three weeks to-day, and they refused either medical attendance or a nurse. I went myself, when the board would do nothing: they said the husband must come himself—that they could not attend to deputies. Mr. Arnold: How was it that the husband did not go before the board?—Witness: Because the relieving officer told him I could do in his stead, and the husband then got a note for me to go to the board. Serjeant Loom observed, that the poor woman had been visited by two nuns and a priest of the neighbourhood. Mr. Arnold: Is she a Catholic? Serjeant Loom: They persuaded her to be one, I understand. The witness Sparrow (who is stated to be of that persuasion): She wished it herself. Serjeant Loom: The poor woman is in such a state as not to know what she is doing. In answer to another inquiry, the witness said that the skin was off the poor creature's back, and that maggots and other vermin were found upon her. Mr. G. Pearce,

the surgeon, said he found her much emaciated, and scarcely able to articulate. He had turned her over, and then discovered extensive bed sores upon her person, all over her back and hips. The floor of the room had just been washed when he got there, and fresh plasters placed on her wounds, and he was informed that the bed she had been lying on had been burnt. There was a little jelly and some medicine by her side. He learnt that the jelly had been brought by some Sisters of Mercy who had frequently visited her. Mr. Arnold: Do you consider her life in danger? Mr. Pearse: I do not think her likely to live many days; there are symptoms of dissolution taking place. Mr. Arnold: There has been gross neglect somewhere, and a serious responsibility rests in some quarter. [To defendant]—You must find bail to appear again; and as this case inculcates the parish officers to some extent, you [to the police] will give them notice, that they also may attend here. Upon Mr. Arnold taking his seat the next morning, the chief officer of the court represented to him that the unfortunate woman had expired on Wednesday evening. In the course of the afternoon the beadle of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, waited upon the magistrate with a message from Mr. Wakley, the coroner. As an inquest was to be held upon the body on the following morning, was it his (the magistrate's) pleasure that the accused should be in attendance before the coroner, which he considered very desirable, to hear any charge that might be preferred against him? Mr. Arnold replied that he had no power to release the prisoner out of custody. He was at present in prison for want of bail, and he could not let him out without the required sureties.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Two lads, named Upton and Gutteridge, respectively thirteen and fourteen years of age, were convicted of placing a stone upon the Eastern Counties Railway, so as to obstruct the passage of a train, and were sentenced, Upton, who, although the younger of the two, was considered the most guilty, to two months' imprisonment and hard labour, the first three days in each week to be passed in solitary confinement; and Gutteridge, to six weeks' imprisonment and hard labour, the first three days in each week to be in solitary confinement.

DR. COFFIN'S MEDICAL AGENTS.—John Stephens, a greengrocer, living in the Ratcliffe Highway, surrendered to take his trial on a coroner's inquisition, charging him with the manslaughter of a lad named Davis. Mr. Parry prosecuted, and Mr. Ballantine defended. It appeared that the prisoner was a herbalist, as well as a vegetable salesman, and was in the habit of selling and administering, if requested, Dr. Coffin's botanical powders. The deceased had suffered from a violent bowel complaint, and the prisoner, at the request of the woman who had charge of the lad, gave him a "composition powder," and, as he got worse, an enema—a half teaspoonful of lobelia in water. The next day the child died, and on a *post mortem* examination, the bowels were found highly inflamed. The composition powder consisted of barberry bark and hemlock bark, ginger, and cayenne pepper—the enema, of lobelia and valerian. Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, thought such highly stimulating substances must have highly irritated the bowels, but would not say the doses administered had produced death. The Judge (Mr. Justice Wightman) in summing up to the jury, said, that the principal question for their consideration was, whether the prisoner had been guilty of such gross rashness, or had exhibited such gross ignorance in his treatment of the deceased, as occasioned his death; and in that case only would they be justified in finding him guilty of manslaughter. It would be very hard indeed upon a medical man, or any other person, if, because the patient died, they were to be subjected to a charge of manslaughter, and if it were to be so, very few men would like to incur the responsibility of practising the science of physic. Did the evidence satisfy the jury that the medicine made use of was of a poisonous and dangerous character? They heard the testimony of the witnesses upon this point, and that it also appeared that the medicines had been taken by some of the parties, who had derived great benefit from them. He was bound to tell them that the fact of their having failed in one instance was not sufficient to make out a case of this description. The jury immediately returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

THE HOMICIDE IN SHOE-LANE.—On Friday, the inquisition into the death of William Cogan, in Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane, on the night of Saturday, July 5th, was resumed at the Mansion-house, Alderman Wilson sitting in the absence, from indisposition, of the Lord Mayor. Several witnesses deposed that they saw the accused policeman, Cole, chase the deceased into the doorway of the house in which he lived, that he fell over the step, and that Cole struck him repeatedly about the side of the head and neck with his truncheon; but some of these witnesses admitted that they were tipsy at the time, others were habitual offenders, and there was a symptom of previous agreement among them as to the story they should tell. The surgeons who had made a *post mortem* examination agreed that death was caused by the rupture of the lateral sinus; but whether that and the external bruises were produced by blows, by the grapple of a man's hand, or by a fall, they could not tell—in a man of drunken habits excitement would be sufficient to cause the rupture. Mr. Alderman Wilson decided to consider Cole as regularly charged with the offence, but took bail for his reappearance.

THE RIGHT OF SCHOOLMASTERS TO FLOG.—Twice during the week, Mr. Tyrwhitt has adjudicated in

cases of schoolmasters—one a Roman Catholic, and the other a National—charged with cruelly flogging boys. In both cases, he declined to interfere, on the ground that it was customary at public schools to flog even the children of noblemen, that such punishments must be inflicted, and that it should be administered in the presence of the school. "Without it, instead of a brave and manly race, we should have a set of cowards and runaways." In the case of the National schoolmaster, the father of the child insisted on appealing to a jury at the sessions.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY INJURIES.—At the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Rooker, a gentleman residing in Manchester, brought an action against the Directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, for serious injuries sustained by a collision which took place on that railway on the 30th of April, the day of the Chester Races. For sixteen weeks the plaintiff had been kept on his back, it not being deemed safe to raise him up, even for the purpose of making a better examination of his injuries. One of his legs had both bones broken, smashed rather than fractured. His left arm was also broken, and his breastbone supposed to have received serious injury. The judge told the jury that, in his opinion, the company had not taken due precaution to guard against accidents which were likely to occur from the great increase of traffic. The jury awarded £1,600 damages.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—In addition to the deplorable accident at the Ubbesley works, by which six lives were lost, and on the same day, no less than thirty-four poor creatures perished by an explosion in the Washington Colliery, near Newcastle. Between four and five in the afternoon, sixty men went down, and at half-past eleven the explosion took place. Intense grief and horror prevailed among the relatives above-ground; and three hours of dreadful suspense had to be endured before a single body was brought up—and then, at the cost of another life; one of the brave men who went down dying of choke-damp. The coroner's jury, after a full inquiry, returned a verdict in each case, to the effect that "the deceased came by his death from the accidental ignition of the sulphurous acid gas within the mine, and that the gas was ignited by the candles which the men held in their hands at the time." The jury expressed their dissatisfaction at the absence of a Government inspector; and a strict investigation is now to be instituted.

ABSENCE OF MIND IN MR. MACAULAY, THE HISTORIAN.—There is a common pedestrian of London streets, says Mr. Angus B. Reach, the London correspondent of the *Inverness Courier*, well known to all who are acquainted with their notabilities. He is a short, stout, sturdy, energetic man. He has a big round face, and large, staring, and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity. He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thought, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is the figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakable air of mental power and energy, approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the influence of the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop to stare when he has passed. But he heeds no one—seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy—and pushes on, unwitting of the many who stare and smile, or of the few who step respectfully aside, and look with curiosity and regard upon Thomas Babington Macaulay. Occasionally, however, the historian and the poet gives still freer vent to the mental impulses which appear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognised him dining in the coffee-room of the Trafalgar Hotel at Greenwich—a fashionable whitebait house, which, it appears, he frequently patronizes. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his peculiar muttering and fidgetiness, and by the mute gestures with which he ever and anon illustrated his mental dreamings. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the prose or verse which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it down upon the table with such hearty good-will that the solid crystal flew about in fragments, whilst the numerous parties dining round instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put out, however, Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then, pulling out with a couple of jerks his hat and his umbrella from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head, and strode out flourishing the other.

THE LATE FIRE AT RICHMOND.—On Sunday week, the priest at the Roman Catholic chapel, in Richmond, stated publicly that he felt that he was under great obligations, not only to the Roman Catholic, but also to the Protestant portion of the residents, for the great zeal which they exhibited on the occasion of the late disastrous fire, in rendering assistance and ultimately effecting the preservation of the Roman Catholic chapel.

Mr. T. E. Osborne, one of the doorkeepers of the Assembly, Albany, has been presented by the members with an artificial leg, as "a mark of respect." The doorkeeper says he shall always endeavour to preserve with the donors "a good understanding."

LITERATURE.

A Tour in South Africa, with Notices of Natal, Mauritius, Madagascar, Ceylon, Egypt, and Palestine. By the Rev. J. J. FREEMAN. London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a record of Mr. Freeman's recent tour of inspection, undertaken at the instance of the London Missionary Society. He visited Cape Colony, Kaffraria, the country of the Bechuanas and Griquas, the British sovereignty between the Vaal and Orange rivers, the Basuto country, and the Mauritius. Thence he preferred to take the overland route home instead of returning by the Cape; and, accordingly, proceeded to Ceylon, where he embarked for Suez. Having spent some time in Egypt he visited Palestine, and returned from Beyrout to England, by way of Alexandria and Malta. A greater part of the book is devoted to notices of the missionary stations in South Africa. His report is on the whole highly encouraging. Of course the missionaries have met with varying success; in some quarters flourishing schools have been opened, and churches formed; in others, not a single individual has been induced to renounce his heathenism. But, where they have ventured, if the missionaries have failed in their specific object—the conversion of the people, their influence on the social state has been great and beneficial. Very generally is this now acknowledged; even the civil authorities seem to rely upon their co-operation as the most effective aid in the work of civilization.

In respect to the missionaries, Mr. Freeman's book is a narrative of labours gallantly borne, and successes which, though small, now promise a result no less brilliant than the conversion of the fierce, rude people of South Africa into Christian communities.

We extract his account of Mr. Moffat's station, accompanied by some reflections on the machinery required for rendering missionary labours more effective:—

"On the Sunday which I spent there, the weather was most delightful. Soon after sunrise a bell rang for an early service. We breakfasted at seven. At half-past eight the schools commenced. The infant school, under Miss Moffat's care, met in the infant school-house, and several classes met in groups in the open air, round the chapel and school, and others within those buildings. All were busily engaged for above an hour, when public service commenced. The chapel is spacious, lofty, and airy. Many of the people were decently and comfortably dressed, and the whole aspect of the congregation was encouraging—a striking proof of the practical value of continued Christian effort among a people. School was again held, and public service at half-past two; the congregations were good throughout the day.

"On one side of the chapel, and near the door, sat a man, a stout, elderly, and intelligent-looking man, who, with a few attendants, had come from a long distance, say two hundred miles east of Lekatlong, on a visit to Mr. Moffat, and to state the difficult circumstances in which the people of his district were being placed. He related that some time since a party of armed Boers came and demanded of the chief the orphans who might be there. The people affirmed that they had none who were friendless and destitute, since all orphans were taken care of by some of the friends and relatives of the deceased parents. After much altercation, and the steady refusal of the chief to give up the orphans, *the Boers demanded the children of the people*. The mothers ran to hide their children; the Boers began to seize them and put them in their wagons; the men interfered; the Boers fired, and in the result, most of the men were killed defending their families, and the wagons were loaded with the children and driven off as booty! Against such outrages, there seems no relief. The natives cannot withstand the power and fire-arms of the Boers; and the latter are too far away, too numerous, and too scattered, to respect the remonstrances of the British Government, even supposing the latter in earnest in checking such unjust and cruel proceedings. But, by such proceedings, many of the aboriginal tribes of South Africa, in all those extensive regions which have been taken forcible possession of by the Boers, are diminishing, being in the first instance reduced to slavery, and must ultimately perish, unless timely aid be afforded. The natives become hemmed in; they are surrounded by Boers; their lands get occupied by strangers; they are compelled to submit to new and oppressive laws; aggressions are made; retaliations arise, and at last the natives are cut off. It is often impossible to define the exact limits within which such things are done, or the parties by whom they are committed. But the territory is large, very large, and the tribes are numerous, where these melancholy events are transpiring. It might be worth the exercise of all the wisdom and humanity of the British Parliament to find some remedy. But at present it appears to me, that the prospects of the coloured races of South Africa, taken on the broadest scale, are such as Christian philanthropy may weep over. I see no prospect of their preservation for any very lengthened period. The struggle may last for a considerable time. Missionary efforts may not only save many of the souls of men, but help to defer the evil day of annihilation as to many of the Aboriginal tribes; but that annihilation is steadily advancing, and nothing can arrest it *without an entire change in the system of government wherever British subjects come in contact with the native tribes*. To act in all cases on the broad principles of justice, 'to do unto others as we would they should do unto us,' might save them from ruin. But that supposes not only law in their favour, but men everywhere appointed to execute law, who will courageously 'defend the right' and seek out the cause of the 'poor and fatherless,' and 'save the souls of the needy.'

"I visited, of course, the printing and bookbinding establishment of Kuruman. The printing-office is an excellent and appropriate building, and in good condition,

and it appeared to me to be well managed. Mr. Moffat has had much to do, till lately, in printing all that has issued from the press. For the future, Mr. Ashton will take the superintendence of it, and Mr. Moffat devote his time and energy to the translation and revision of the Scriptures.

"For this purpose, Mr. Moffat should be exempted from the labour of itineration, which involves a great outlay of time. Constant effort should also be expended in training youths in the hope that some of them may become native teachers. Of this latter class there are scarcely any at present, such as would meet the wishes, views, and expectations, of the churches and directors at home; few of general intelligence, combined with scriptural knowledge, possessing the art of reading well, and having the power and skill to communicate spiritual knowledge to others. I hear there is little prospect at present of theological students being found. There are young men in the churches, but they are, for the most part, married, and busy with their secular interests, and unwilling to give up these for the work of teaching. They are neither intellectually, socially, nor spiritually qualified to become students, with the view to their becoming native teachers and evangelists. It appears to me that the whole work of such preparation must be commenced and carried on with that view from the very beginning. Intelligent lads must be secured, if practicable, and trained up in general and religious knowledge from childhood, under the immediate care and guidance of the missionary. The mission premises must be their home; they must be secluded not only from the heathen portion of the community, but from their home, habits, customs, and occupations, even though the parents may be Christians, lest they imbibe that love of a life amidst flocks and herds by which all the natives seem animated."

But Mr. Freeman adverts to matters of more general interest. The Kafir war has attracted a large amount of public attention in this country; complaints of its uselessness, and suspicions of its injustice, also, have been general. With the latter, Mr. Freeman has been importantly concerned; his communications to Lord Grey, and the counter-statement of Sir H. Smith, have, we believe, been printed in a parliamentary report. In this volume they are re-published, and we have Mr. Freeman's further account of the state of the tribes, and final verdict on the quarrels pending between them and the British Government. The opinion of so intelligent and impartial a witness would, in any case, be worth consideration; and as it is the result of personal observation and careful reflection, it will, we hope, assist those whom it concerns in coming to a right decision. The following is his summary of the question in relation to Moshesh, a chieftain of the Basuto country:—

"I again as distinctly, deliberately, and solemnly affirm, that Sir H. Smith has deprived Moshesh of a part of his country, a large and valuable portion of it. The boundary line, as made by Sir G. Napier and Sir P. Maitland, has been greatly altered to the prejudice of Moshesh, against his consent, excepting as obtained by intimidation, and without any compensation. I repeat, with extreme pain and reluctance, that Sir H. Smith's denial of my charge is not founded on truth, and cannot bear examination. I appeal from that denial to Lord Grey himself, and to Sir H. Smith's own more deliberate judgment."

Without pretending to pronounce on a question which hardly comes within our province, it is but just to remark, that allowing for any predilections in favour of the natives, which Mr. Freeman may be supposed to entertain, he appears to hold this opinion on good ground.

A quantity of information on other topics of interest is scattered throughout the volume. On very many questions—he stands in opposition to the local press, to official reports, and, as far as our private information goes, to the public feeling in general at the Cape. He rates the Hottentot character rather highly than not; and distinctly charges upon the local government a series of acts by which that people have been deprived of their land—driven from their homes—treaties with them violated—their personal service to the conquerors enforced—all of which acts he alleges to have been as unnecessary to the well-being of our colonists as they are unjust and cruel. He gives many instances of atrocities on the part of the Boers (one of which we have incidentally quoted), and gross injustice on the part of officials, who, while they exact the severest retribution from a native offender, allow these wretches to go unpunished. On the whole, his account of affairs at the Cape reflects more discredit on the settlers than on the natives. His statement must, perhaps, be taken with some slight deductions. In asserting this we do not impeach Mr. Freeman's ability or honesty as an observer. But it must be remembered, in the first place, that his stay was very short, and his survey therefore hasty; and, in the second, that much of Mr. Freeman's information, and many of his impressions, were gained from the missionaries, who would naturally be prejudiced in favour of the people of their charge, and against the officials, who have not always treated them with courtesy; and further, that the native population with which Mr. Freeman came in contact are the most advanced and the best disposed of those who have come under the influence of the missionaries, and are not average specimens of the people with whom the Government has had to deal.

Of personal adventure the volume contains very little; but there is an amusing lion story here and there. The following method of catching those animals is a decided improvement on that mode of catching birds, which most of our readers must

have heard of in their infancy—viz., putting salt on their tails:—

"Mr. Lemue, who formerly resided at Motito, and is familiar with the Kalliharri country, assured me that the remarkable accounts sometimes circulated as to the people of that part of Africa catching lions by the tail, and of which, I confess, I was very incredulous, were perfectly true. He well knows that the method prevailed, and was certainly not uncommon among the people."

"Lions would sometimes become extremely dangerous. Having become accustomed to human flesh, they would not willingly eat anything else. When a neighbourhood became infested, the men would determine on the measures to be adopted to rid themselves of the nuisance; then forming themselves into a band, they would proceed in search of their royal foe, and beard the lion in his lair. Standing close by one another, the lion would make his spring on some one of the party—every man, of course, hoping he might escape the attack—when instantly others would dash forward and seize his tail, lifting it up, close to the body, with all their might; thus not only astonishing the animal, and absolutely taking him off his guard, but rendering his efforts powerless for the moment; while others closed in with their spears, and at once stabbed the monster through and through."

We have no space to make an extract from those parts of the volume which relate to the Mauritius and Ceylon, and Egypt. In the Mauritius, the author learnt that all efforts to obtain access to Madagascar had hitherto failed, and that persecutions had occurred which had called forth the noblest heroism on the part of the Christians. Of the religious condition of the East, the author has not much to say, but confines himself principally to details of his pilgrimage. We need scarcely add, that the volume is deeply interesting to the friends of missions, and will repay abundantly the perusal of readers in general.

The Restoration of all Things; or, A Vindication of the Goodness and Grace of God, to be Manifested at Last, in the Recovery of His whole Creation out of their Fall. By JEREMIAH WHITE, Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. With an Introductory Essay, by DAVID THOM, D.D., Ph.D. London: H. K. Lewis.

MANY of our readers, when they learn the title of this volume, and the auspices under which it is published, will be quite willing that it be dismissed from notice incontinently. But as we apprehend that they, themselves, will have most in common with the authors, we shall, for their sakes, devote a few lines to it. Further, critical duty demands that we give some account of a work possessing historical value at least.

Jeremiah White was once a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; after the death of Charles I., he was appointed preacher to the Council of State, and, subsequently, became chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. After his death this treatise was published. The author's theory of inspiration was verbal; his theological tenets were even ultra-calvinistic, embracing the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty in its severest consequences—the necessary character of human volitions, and the election of believers; and out of this creed, he evolved a system of universal salvation! It is scarcely necessary to say, that in our opinion his argument is unsuccessful; but we must join with Dr. Thom in admiring his honesty and earnestness of purpose,—his masculine power and energy of mind,—his calm eloquence,—and other charms which the work possesses in common with all Puritan theology.

The most attractive feature of the book, however, is Dr. Thom's Introductory Essay. Up to a certain point it might be read with profound relish and approbation by the most rigid Calvinist. He resembles White in having engrafted Universalist opinions upon a Calvinistic stock. Nor is this junction of opinions, commonly thought so diverse, the mere freak of an eccentric man. It is supported with a learning and a logic of which critics and controversialists had need beware. Postulating the verbal inspiration of the Scripture, he finds his way to a belief in the Trinity, and those other doctrines which we mentioned in the case of White. He is a Calvinist of so high a strain that Dr. Williams's *laziness*, on the subject of Divine Sovereignty, meets with a buke, and Tholuck's assertions of human freedom are styled "sneering and virulent assaults on the revealed fact of God's unbounded power." Of sin, he asserts, "God willed that sin, and that death as its appropriate wages, both should be." He speaks of "the abominations of Socinianism and Unitarianism, which would underrate and disparage sin's evil, by denying the awful price of the blood of God's dear and eternal Son—*God manifest in flesh* as having been necessary to remove it." He speaks also of "redemption and salvation being, in a certain sense, particular and special." And of this system, the crowning dogma—one "perfectly compatible" with that last stated,—one that is asserted "on the authority of Scripture,"—is, "Christ hath redeemed all, and will ultimately save all;" nay, "the living God who is ultimately manifested as the Saviour of all men, is so, through his being specially now the Saviour of those who believe."

We do not undertake to expound the system that reconciles these conflicting doctrines. Those of our readers who wish to know more of it, and of its remarkable author, must consult this and his other works. Our readers will not think it a breach of catholicity for us to abstain from recommending Universalist books; but

still, we could wish that a writer of Dr. Thom's high merit were better known. His thorough genius—his love of truth—his unflinching courage in defending his own convictions—make him a man whom all ought to reverence, and to whom those who differ from him most widely may listen with profit.

The Rambler's Companion in the Land of Scott and Burns. By JOHN GRIEVE, Surveyor, Smalholm. Edinburgh James Hogg.

We are ready sometimes to think it a misfortune to be a native of a small country, boasting comparatively few celebrities. The natives are apt to get foolishly pugnacious in the defence of their little plot; and to indulge parade and conceit in the matter of its few great names. Here is actually a guide-book to the south of Scotland, published under the name of "the Land of Scott and Burns." Imagine a guide-book of France under the title of "The Land of Voltaire and Rousseau!" Why, our northern brethren would never set foot in a country so redolent of heresy! The same danger is not to be feared in the present instance—the Frenchman would feel no hesitation in wandering over the native land of "ranting Rab;" but we do apprehend another—that, if any of our Gallican friends should see this book, they will have no idea that Scotland is the land to which the author offers to be our pilot. The affected title of the book is not, after all, its worst feature. Guide-books are permitted something of a tendency to bombast; but Mr. Grieve's production surpasses almost all specimens hitherto known to us. The following are but a very few casual selections from its curious and choice "flowers of rhetoric."

THE SCOTT MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—"The design, which has been the admiration of mankind, was furnished by Mr. Kemp, a self-taught artist, who, unfortunately, was drowned before the completion of this wonder of the world."

THE "GREY MARE'S TAIL" CASCADE.—"Here is solitude with a vengeance—grim, stern, and striking—a rushing and roaring in dismay, as if from an affrighted visitant of an unknown and more mysterious creation. Has the sea burst its barriers? O Niagara, hast thou a fiercer roar?"

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—"When the last glimmering twilight of life's lamp closed for ever the busy and eventful life of Sir Walter Scott, every river in Scotland seemed to chant his funeral dirge, every hill rose as monuments (sic) to his matchless fame, and many (Qy., rivers, hills, or monuments?) have shed tears while they spread flowers over his grave." &c.—"Dryburgh is famous above all things as the burial-place of the great Scottish minstrel, whose name time will bear written in undying characters on its wings, until those wings droop in the darkness of eternity."

MR. DRUMMOND, THE SCOTTISH POET AND HISTORIAN—"in a cool recess . . . composed many of his golden, standard, inimitable verses."

Who would suppose that the subject of the last extract, so felicitously described as "Mr. Drummond," is the world's old acquaintance—"Drummond of Hawthornden?"—who, as our readers know, was the friend of Mr. Ben Jonson. Or who, having read the words "golden standard," would expect them to be followed by anything but Sherry?

We earnestly invite all "ramblers" not to depend on Mr. Grieve. He will be a very provoking "companion." Although he says his work is "the result of off hand actual observations;" and quotes Burns to show that it must be "worth a cart-load of recollections;" we venture to assert that much less than a cart-load of the recollections of any intelligent Rambler in the border country will be worth many cart-loads of Mr. Grieve's "actual observations," taking these as a specimen.

AN UNREHEARSED STAGE EFFECT.—A circumstance provocative of hearty and general laughter took place on Monday, during the performance of the last and most impressive scene in the play of "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Vandenhoff sustained the character of Brutus. He was at that passage where, after his army had been defeated, he requests his freedman to kill him, and resolves to commit suicide. At this juncture a venerable-looking goat, with a long beard, made his appearance at the side scenes, and took a deliberate survey of the house. The audience burst into roars of laughter, to the evident astonishment and horror of the tragedian, to whose ears the unlooked-for sounds were a novel profanation. The cause of the merriment walked deliberately down to the footlights and stared at the audience, whose roars of laughter soon startled Billy, and drove him once more up the stage. In the meantime, Brutus stabbed himself with as much tragic dignity as possible under the circumstances, covering his face with his robe. The goat, seeing his fall, walked over to the prostrate Brutus—took a snuff at him—and was then, amidst louder roars of laughter than ever (in which the actors joined), removed off the stage.—*Liverpool Times*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 20th, 1851.

GLEANINGS.

The *Aberdeen Journal* says that a sportsman on Deeside opened his 12th of August by bagging a sheep!

The Electric Telegraph Company declared on the 12th inst., a dividend of eight per cent.

A "great medal" has been awarded by the Council of Chairmen of Juries, to Mr. Cyrus Hall McCormick, for his reaping machine.

A speculator at Bordeaux is organizing a pleasure-trip round the world. Tickets, £180 each.

Kah-ge-gah-bowh, alias Rev. George Copway, is now publishing a paper at New York in the Indian language.

When does a man look like a cannon-ball?—When he looks round.

A NOT UNCOMMON DISCOVERY.—A young man, who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it as hard to get married as he did to buy the furniture.

It is an extraordinary fact, stated on authority, that there are at the present time more of an Irish population in the United States of America than there is in Ireland itself.

The London and North-Western Company convey passengers daily from Wellington to Shrewsbury, ten miles, for one penny.

There is at the present time, in a garden near Union-terrace, Newark, a wasp's nest suspended from the branches of a gooseberry tree. It is quite entire, and the wasps pass in and out through the aperture at the bottom, or narrow end of the nest.

Mr. Thackeray, the novelist and lecturer, is about to visit the United States on a professional tour.

REASON FOR A DARK HOUSE.—"Why don't you knock a hole in the wall and let the light in?" we said to a poor Irishman. "Faith, your honour, I am not fit to be seen in it," was the reply.

Mr. Ennis, the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland), has published a letter, offering £500 to any ship that will make the voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and £10 per hour for every hour inside the nine days. It is said that the offer has been accepted.

A musical composer has been brought by the printer under the lash of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act. He had sent an advertisement to a newspaper, and his name was printed as "John, Bishop of Cheltenham." The comma should have occurred at the second word.

Mr. Welsh, in his evidence before the Income Tax Committee, mentions the case of a warehouseman who returned his income at £500, and was charged £15,000. Upon appeal the sum was reduced to £14,000, which he paid.

Return-tickets for the West Indies! Yes! "excursion trips" to the West Indies are advertised by the Royal West India Mail Packet Company; and the directors will supply you with a "return ticket!"

We were shown the other day, by the owner of a duck which had been bought in the Victoria market, a number of grains of gold, which were taken from the gizzard, and discovered when served at table.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.—Three women had been figuring in the streets at Belfast in the "Bloomer" costume—tunics and trousers. They met with so unfavourable a reception that they speedily disappeared. They are said to be the wife and daughters of the master of a ship.—The *Home Journal* says that a young lady lately appeared at a ball in Boston, in a white dress, with short skirts and pants. The gentlemen admired her much, but several of the ladies said that it was immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses "were low in the neck," and remarked that "if they would pull up their dresses about their necks, their skirts would be as short as hers."—A committee of the ladies of New York are arranging for a floral festival in September. They are all to be dressed in the Bloomer costume, addresses are to be delivered by eminent divines, physicians, and ladies, and a procession of ladies, all dressed in the new fashion, is to take place at the close of the meeting.

In Hudson, United States, the committee who went over the town to get subscriptions to defray the expenses of a patriotic demonstration, inscribed on their book: "Our forefathers bled, why shouldn't we?"

Never was there such a year of general holiday-making as that now current. When we see a single railway, month after month, drawing £15,000 a-week additional from the visitors to a single spectacle, we seem to see a fact not consistent with general suffering or discontent.—*Scotsman*.

The French Academy of Sciences was occupied, at its last sitting, with a grave question concerning a toad which was found snugly ensconced in the centre of a large flint in a well. One speaker suggested that it was just possible that an attempt was being made to hoax the Academy; the toad might only have been put in by the mischievous workmen after the stone was broken. Terrified at the idea of becoming the laughing-stock of the public, the Academy declined to take any formal resolution about the toad, but thanked the committee for its "very interesting communication."

The *New York Tribune* notices a case of remarkable sagacity in a dog. A gentleman had two dogs, one a spaniel and the other a large half-bred deer hound. The spaniel was playing with the gentleman's little boy, when the lad accidentally fell into a large cistern. The mother saw the accident from above, but before she had time to reach her boy, the little dog had run to the large one and induced him to go to the cistern and pull the child out.

PREPARING FOR "BETTER" OR "WORSE."—A lady of a certain age, the *Preston Chronicle* states, applied at the parish church, a few days ago, to know when she must give notice of her desire to be confirmed. The official, in giving the required information, remarked that she had been long in thinking about the matter. She then explained that she had heard of a new law rendering it necessary to be confirmed before marriage; and as the bishop only came once in three years,

she thought it prudent to qualify herself for matrimony, as she might have an offer before his next visit, and would be obliged to wait!

The *Boston Traveller* says that the following "Red Republicans" acted as vice-presidents on the occasion of a late conference of the Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the Sioux and other Indian tribes, held at Traverse de Sioux, with a view to effect a treaty:—"Hawk-that-hunts-walking, Sound-of-earth-walking, Red-Eagle, Good-Thunder, The-Wounded, Arrow, Big-Fire, The-Crow, Goes-Flying, Sham-boy, Eagle-head, Iron-Toe-Nails, Big-Cloud, Brown-Cloud, Round-Wind, War-Club-of-Big-Voice, Earth, Makes-his-Track."

AN IMMENSE "FLYING SHIP" is "on the stocks" at Hoboken, near New York. The sanguine inventor, having spent 5,500 dollars, has been stopped short by the want of a few hundreds more; and a New York paper says, "It is to be hoped" that some one may be inclined to supply them for the wonderful project. "The car is 64 feet in length, very sharp at either end, width, 6 feet, height, 6 feet 4 inches; the whole composed of a strong, light, wooden frame, covered with canvass, with doors and glass windows. The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupy a space equal to four cubic feet; the engines are very perfect, being composed of gun metal and cast steel; they are of 12-horse power, and are to work 20-inch stroke 66 times per minute, which will give 400 revolutions of the floats, which are placed in a substantial framework on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for 25 passengers, with fuel for four hours. The float is 260 feet in length, of a cigar-like shape, 24 feet diameter in the centre, and has a gas capacity equal to 95,000 cubic feet, which gives a lifting power equal to 6,500 pounds. The entire weight of the car, float, and fixture, is about 4,000 pounds, leaving 2,500 pounds surplus. It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth, at a rate of speed varying from twenty-five to fifty miles per hour. The engines are a curiosity, their weight being 181 pounds." At present, the engines are to be worked with coke and spirits of wind; but Mr. Robjohn, the inventor, entertains some notion of "decomposing water, igniting the gases, which again become water, which is converted into steam by the combustion; and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition—thus securing entire immunity from waste, and a uniform weight during the longest voyages."

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT happened in the belfry of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, a few days ago. The bells had been ringing in honour of the Judges opening the Commission. "The ringing was suspended at intervals, and at half-past six o'clock the ringers were about recommencing a peal. One of their number, named Jones, raised his bell, and after a few pulls he found that something obstructed the machinery. He went up to ascertain the cause; when he was horrified to discover the mangled body of his younger brother under the bell. The upper portion of the face and skull was completely shattered in, and the back part of the head was cloven in two, and the brains bespattered the roof. The dreadful calamity which befel the poor little fellow was the consequence of his dangerous curiosity. He must have introduced his head into the bell, which he was doubtless viewing, just at the moment his brother raised it, and his death immediately followed."

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—The works rendered necessary by the sinking of one of the piers of this bridge are nearly completed. The whole of the immense weight of stones and earth over the sunken pier has been removed, together with the heavy stone walls on either side, thus reducing the bearing on the foundation of the pier by several hundreds of tons. The whole of the earth and pavement has been removed from the defective arch down to the crown. These have been replaced by a strong wooden stage or platform, made by crossing and interlacing large logs of hard wood, which, for their preservation, have been steeped in gas tar, and other anti-rot solutions. On the top of this stage or platform a thin layer of concrete has been placed, and upon that the ordinary pavement will be spread. It is believed by Mr. Walker, the engineer, that this stage or platform will be quite sufficient to bear the weight of any traffic that may pass over the bridge. When the whole is completed, there will not apparently be any change in the bridge, as the works will be entirely excluded from the public view, and the stage will be between the ordinary pavement and the crown of the arch. The cost of these alterations will not exceed £1,500.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westman* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Munster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

BIRTH.

August 14, at Patmos Cottage, Longwood, Huddersfield, the wife of the Rev. JOHN STOCK, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 12, at the Independent Chapel, Skipton, Yorkshire, by the Rev. P. Scott, of Sutton, the Rev. D. M. EVANS, Baptist minister of Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, to JANE WILSON, third daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Greenhill, Yorkshire.

August 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Great Wakering, Essex, by the Rev. J. W. Phair, GEORGE PERKINS to PHOEBE HORNBY.

August 19, at Heneage-street Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, Mr. JOSIAH BLACKWELL, of Snow-hill, to MISS FANNY LUANA, youngest daughter of G. HEATON, Esq., of Loxley, Aston.

August 19, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Honourable FRED BYRON, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, to MARY JANE, second daughter of the late Rev. W. WILSON, of Langford, Essex.

August 19, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Tadcaster, the Rev. J. C. PARK, Baptist Minister, of Cline, Lancashire, to SARAH, third daughter of Mr. W. POWELL, of West-end Cottage, Wetherley, Yorkshire.

August 20, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. FORD, SAMUEL, only son of S. D. DEWHURST, Esq. of Lower Broughton, to ANNE AINSWORTH, eldest daughter of the late L. LEE, Esq., of Chorley.

August 20, at St. John's, Knotty Ash, PETER GEORGE, the eldest son of L. HEWORTH, Esq., M.P., of Yewtree, to GEORGINA, eldest daughter of R. BEVAN, Esq., of Leyfield, near Liverpool.

August 20, at the Parish Church of West Derby, the Rev. THOMAS SMALLWOOD BOWERS, B.A., third son of the Rev. J. BOWERS, of Didsbury, to SARAH ELLEN, youngest daughter of W. MADDY, Esq., of Fairfield-mount, near Liverpool.

August 26, at Ebenezer Chapel, Cheltenham, by license, by the Rev. T. How, the Rev. JOHN WALTERS, of Ledbury to Miss MARY SLADE, of the above place.

August 26, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Ely, by the Rev. R. Squibb, Mr. NAPIER LINCOLN, chemist, Ely, to HELEN, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Williams Morris, of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

August 16, in his 85th year, the Rev. WILLIAM FIELD, of Leam, Warwick, author of the "Life of Dr. Parr," &c.

August 17, at her son's residence, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 84, Mrs. DAVIS.

August 18, at his residence, Grove-terrace, Ilford, Essex, in his 82nd year, SAMUEL HOUSTON, Esq., formerly of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

August 19, at Upper Holloway, aged 83 years, MARY, relict of the late C. BARROW, Esq., and grandmother of Charles Dickens, Esq.

August 20, at the house of her uncle, Mr. William Clemance, of Rayleigh, Essex, aged 13 years and 7 months, MARTHA, the beloved and only daughter of G. and M. GRAY, of 5, Chain-gate-place, Hackney.

August 20, aged 18, JESSIE, daughter of Mr. W. F. PAUL, of Bracendale, Norwich.

August 21, at his house in Cambridge-terrace, in his 95th year, CHARLES BOLDERO, Esq.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent has taken place in Consols since our last. The English Stock Market, however, is in quite as good a position as at our last writing, the decline being brought about by temporary circumstances, somewhat favoured by the efforts of the Bears. One or two failures in the commercial world, have contributed a little to the heaviness of the market. The first is that of Messrs. Fraser and Lightfoot, in the East India trade, whose liabilities are stated at £50,000. The second house that has given way is the well-known firm of Messrs. Rucker and Sons. The announcement of this failure in the City yesterday, created general surprise and regret. The house was "in general esteem, and its position had hitherto been undoubted." It was known to have had a capital at the beginning of the present year of £100,000; and so great was the confidence in their stability, that they held large sums of money belonging to private individuals, and varying in amount from £3,000 to £10,000, without the least security being required from them. It is stated that the failure is caused by the stoppage of Messrs. Castelli and Co., Greek merchants, of whom Messrs. Rucker and Sons were creditors to a very large amount. A few hours after the announcement of this failure, the death of Mr. Rucker, the senior partner in the firm, was made known. The intelligence created a painful impression in the City.

A report has been in circulation during the past week, that the chief loser by the failure of Messrs. Castelli and Co., will be Cardinal Wiseman, as representative of the Papal Propaganda. The

Times of this morning, however, contradicts the report, which originated in the circumstance of Mr. Castelli being one of the trustees of the new Roman Catholic Church, about to be erected in the neighbourhood of Farringdon-street. We believe, however, that the building-fund of the church will suffer to some extent.

The following has been the progress of the Stocks during the week:—

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cons. for Act.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Annuitants...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
India Stock	300 3	300 3	300 3	300 3	300 3	300 3
Bank Stock	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Exchq. Bills	49 pm.	44 pm.	44 pm.	49 pm.	49 pm.	47 pm.
India Bonds	54 pm.	54 pm.	54 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuity	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16

The Foreign Market has been very dull. We alluded in our last to the meeting then being held, to arrive at some settlement of the Spanish Debt. This has been done by the reluctant acceptance of the terms imposed by the law of M. Bravo Murillo, which cancels fifty per cent. of the arrears of dividends, and allows for years scarcely more than a nominal interest on the remainder of the debt. The language of some of the speakers at the meeting will be a warning to the Spanish Government; and the whole assembly loudly protested against the dishonesty, injustice, and tyranny of its too powerful debtor. Certainly, Spain need never again appear in the English market as a borrower. Mexican has been very fluctuating during the week, and it is yet uncertain what the Government intend to do with the arrears of dividends. In other securities hardly any business has been done. The following are the prices: Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 92 1/2; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 29 28 1/2; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 32 33; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent., 114 1/2; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 102; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov., 1840, 21; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37 1/2 38 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 60 59 1/2.

The Share Market continues to be very depressed. The influence of Mr. Glyn's speech is wearing away, some stigmatizing it as only a "clever move" on the part of the Chairman of the North-Western Company to intimidate his rivals. The traffic returns of the week are very favourable, showing the total receipts to be £350,687; or £52,370 more than for the same period last year. The following are the present prices:—Aberdeen, 9 1/2; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 81; Caledonian, 10 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 15 1/2; Eastern Counties, 5 1/2; Great Northern, 16 1/2; Great Western, 78 1/2 9 8 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47 1/2 8 7 1/2; London and Blackwall, 6 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 138 1/2; London and North Western, 118 1/2; Ditto, New Quarters, 24 1/2; Midland, 40 1/2 3 1/2; North British, 5 1/2 3 1/2; North Stafford, 7 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14 1/2 15 1/2; South Eastern, 20 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17; York and North Midland, 16 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 10 1/2.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1/2	Brazil.....	91
Do. Account.....	96 1/2	Ecuador.....	31
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97 1/2	Dutch 4 per cent.....	93 1/2
3 1/2 New.....	98 1/2	French 3 per cent.....	91 1/2
Long Annuitants.....	7 3-16	Granada.....	16
Bank Stock.....	215 1/2	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	30 1/2
India Stock.....	300 3	Portuguese.....	32 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian.....	10 1/2
Tune.....	47 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	21
India Bonds.....	54 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	37 1/2
		Ditto Passive.....	5 1/2

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 22.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	27,543,905	Government Debt.....	11,015,103
		Other Securities.....	2,941,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	13,510,530
		Silver Bullion.....	33,375
	£27,543,905		£27,543,905

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,563,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	13,464,216
Reserve.....	3,328,769	Other Securities.....	12,698,000
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,393,552	Notes.....	7,412,420
Other Deposits.....	8,617,141	Gold and Silver Coin.....	632,894
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,317,068		
	£24,207,530		£24,207,530

Dated the 21st day of August, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bury, Lancashire.
St. John's Chapel, Nether, Lancashire.
Ebenezer Chapel, Cuckfield, Sussex.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BIDDLE, WILLIAM, Irongate-wharf, Paddington, timber merchant, March 7.
MAYOR, RICHARD, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, wholesale and retail grocer, August 20.

BANKRUPTCY.

BENNING, WILLIAM, Fleet-street, City, law bookseller, Sept. 4. October 10: a-liquidator, Mr. Milner, Temple.
CRAWFORD, JOSEPH, Ch. 1k Farm, Middlesex, tavern keeper, August 30, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Whetherfield, Gresham-street.

DERRY, HENRY WILLIAM, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, builder, September 2 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Wolverhampton.

DICKINSON, EDWARD, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, corn merchant, September 2 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Wolverhampton.

DICKINSON, JOHN, Wal-sall, Staffordshire, September 1 and 22: solicitor, Mr. Wilkin, Jun., Walsall.

HALLSTON, THOMAS, Wheelock and Sandbach, Cheshire, grocer, September 1, October 2: solicitors, Messrs. Skerrett and R. M. Y. Sandbach; and Mr. Yates, Jun., Liverpool.

HODGSON, WILLIAM, Lancaster, and Barnoldswick, West Riding of Yorkshire, watch maker, September 2 and 23: solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Lancaster.

NICOL, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, September 3, October 1: solicitors, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool; and Messrs. Shackles and Son, Hull.

MIDDLEWOOD, RALPH, and FOSTER, ALLEN, Leeds, linen drapers, September 4, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PHILLIPS, WALTER, Covent-garden, licensed victualler, September 4, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

WILDE, JAMES, Salford, Lancashire, builder, September 3 and 26: solicitor, Mr. Drarden, Manchester.

WILL, CHARLES VESSEY, Exeter, dealer in lamps, September 4, October 2: solicitors, Messrs. Head and Venn, Exeter.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The following buildings are certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethel, Monachton-dale, Pembroke-shire.
Blancopin, Lardis-hill, Pembroke-shire.
Wesleyan Chapel, A-hon-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTCY.

GEARY, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER CRESSACK, Colchester, Essex, cheesemonger, September 5, and October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Langham, Bartlett-buildings, Holborn.

NORTON, JOSEPH EMMETT, Crescent, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, wine merchant, September 5, and October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.

WALLIS, THOMAS, Jun., and WALLIS, SWAN, Leeds, linen drapers, September 5, and October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Bucklersbury.

WILDE, JAMES, Salford, Lancashire, builder, Sept. 3 and 26, at 11, at Manchester Court; solicitors, Dearden, Manchester.

WOODS, WILLIAM, Basinghall-street, City, warehouseman, September 3, at 12, and October 8 at 11, at Basinghall-street; solicitor, Sawbridge, Wood-street, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

BOYLE, CHARLES HUNTINGDON, Muscatburgh, dealer in shares, August 28 and September 19.

FRASER, CHARLES, Peebles, hotel keeper, August 29 and September 21.

M'GILLIVRAY, DUNCAN, Paisley, merchant, August 28 and September 21.

ROSS, PATRICK, Dingwall, ship-owner, September 2 and September 18.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

We had a good supply of English Wheat this morning, nearly all new, which was bought readily by our millers at 1s. per qr. reduction upon last Monday's price. In old English or Foreign Wheat there was little doing, and sales could not have been made without acceding to lower prices. Flour in good condition usual end in value. Barley neglected, and the turn cheaper. Beans and Peas much the same as last week. The arrival of Oats was good, particularly from Russia, for which there was a fair sale at prices 6s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. Linseed cakes slow sale. New Rape-seed quite as dear.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 25.

To-day's market was very extensively supplied with both English and Foreign Beasts, in, for the most part, fair average condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was considerably on the increase, and that the weather was more favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state at prices about equal to those of Monday last. The top quotation for the best Scotch was 3s. 6d. per lb., and a total carcass was not off c. d. The numbers of Sheep were again large. Prime old Dons sold at full rates of currency; viz., from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs. In all other breeds of Sheep a moderate rate of business was transacted at unaltered currencies. The supply of Lambs was again extensive; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was steady, and late figures—3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs.—were well supported. We had a moderate inquiry for choice Calves at full prices. In other kinds of Veal very little was doing. The Pork trade was exceedingly heavy at our quotations.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. | Veal..... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Mutton..... 2 6 .. 3 10 | Pork..... 2 6 .. 3 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts..... 1,112 13,000 369 340
Monday..... 4,612 31,500 353 393

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 25.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d. | Int. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8 | Mid. ditto 2 10 .. 3 4
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4 | Veal ditto 2 6 .. 3 4
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 4 | Small Pork 3 6 .. 3 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The advanced prices

paying for Butter in Ireland during last week produced no corresponding movement here. Holders, however, in consequence, were induced to ask more money, which the dealers, for the most part, refused to give; and, therefore, the sales on board and landed were of a limited character, and the market rather quiet than otherwise. Dutch declined to 76s. to 78s. per cwt. For prime fresh Irish and Hamburg Bacon there was a free sale at 1s. per cwt. advance, and other sorts a little more saleable at irregular prices. Hams dull. Lard slightly improved in demand and value.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 25.—We have to note a dull trade, without alteration in prices.

Dorset, fine weekly..... 80s. to 82s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling..... 62s. to 72s. "
Devon..... 74s. to 76s. "
Fresh..... 8s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6 1/2d.; of household ditto, 4 1/2d. to 5 1/2d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	60s. to 72s.	60s. to 72s.	60s. to 72s.
Cliver Hay ..	70s. 90s.	70s. 90s.	70s. 90s.
Straw.....	21s. 31s.	22s. 33s.	21s. 31s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, August 25.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 80s. to 85s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 31bs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal).....£— to £—
Trefoll (per cwt.).....new £21 to £22.....old £— to £—
Rape-seed, (per last).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....7s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 18s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Fava, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.).....new 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Furnip, white (per bush).....—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Clover-seed.....red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.).....32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.).....small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 25.—There is a further improvement in many districts of the plantation, and the duty is now estimated at £105,000. The transactions in our market are to a trifling extent, and, where sales are pressed, prices are maintained with difficulty.

Sussex Pockets.....95s. to 108s.
Weald of Kents.....98s. to 112s.
Mid and East Kents.....100s. to 140s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

Notwithstanding that the stock of Tallow is still large for the time of year, and that the imports are on the increase, the demand is steady, at an advance in the quotations of 3d. per cwt. To-day, new F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; and old, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 3d. per cwt. For delivery during the last three months, there are buyers at 3s. 6d. Town Tallow 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 1d. per 8 lbs. The shipments from St. Petersburg have exhibited a material falling off compared with those of last year.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market is quiet. Last week, the imports into London were large, being 12,981 bales. This included 4,593 bales from Sydney, 1,937 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,471 from Port Phillip, 2,091 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,993 from South Australia, and the rest from Germany, &c.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—SCOTCH.—The new clip of Laid Highland is coming more freely to market, as well as other descriptions of Scotch. The demand for all kinds continues moderate, at late rates.

	s.	d.	p.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 21lbs.....	9	6	10	0
White Highland do.....	12	0	13	0
Laid Crossed do, unwashed.....	11	0	12	9
Do. do, washed.....	11	9	13	6
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed.....	12	0	14	0
Do. do, washed.....	14	0	16	6
White Cheviot do. do.....	23	0	24	6

Imports for the week.....1,116 bags.

Previously this year.....2,910 do.

FOREIGN.—At a public sale here on the 20th inst. altogether about 2,000 bales were offered. The East India offered sold with great spirit at very full prices. Opportunities went off at former rates. Russian fetched from 7 1/2d. to 8 1/2d. per lb., and all sold. The Egyptians brought great prices, though indifferently got up. Buenos Ayres, Scotch, and other sorts, were principally withdrawn.

Import for the week.....2,532 bales.
Previously this year.....44,769 "

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 11d. to —. 0d.; Rape-seed, English refined, 38s. 0d. to —. 0d.; foreign, 35s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £85 to £—; bagged £84; South Sea, £30 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £34 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29, 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb to 64lb, 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb to 72lb, 1 1/2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb to 80lb, 2d. to 2 1/2d.; ditto, 80lb to 88lb, 2 1/2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb to 96lb, 3d. to 3 1/2d.; ditto, 96lb to 104lb, 3 1/2d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb to 112lb, 4d. to 4 1/2d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s.

METALS, LONDON, Aug. 8.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL.	c.	s.	d.
Bar, bolt, and square.....	£ s. d.	Swedish keg.....	14	0	0
London.....	5 10 0	Ditto faggot.....	15	0	0
Nail rods.....	6 2 6	ENGLISH COPPER.			
Hoops.....	7 0 0	Sheet, sheathing, and			
Sheets, single.....	7 12 6	bolts.....	per lb.	0	0 1/2
Bars, at Cardiff and		Tough cake, per ton.....	84	0	0
Newport.....	4 7 6	Tie.....	83	0	0
Refined metal, Wales,		Old copper, c. per lb.....	0	0	8 1/2
£3 0 0—3 5 0		FOREIGN COPPER.			
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	South American, in			
Do. do, forge.....	3 17 0	land.....	7	0	0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net		ENGLISH LEAD.			
cash.....	19 6—2 0	Pig, per ton.....	17	6	0
Blewitt's Patent Re-		Sheet.....	18	10	0
finer iron for bars,		Red lead.....	19	0	0
rails, &c., free on		White ditto.....	24	0	0
board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Patent shot.....	20	0	0
Do. do. for tin-plates,		FOREIGN LEAD.			
boiler plates, &c.....	4 10 0	Spanish, in bond.....	17	0	0
Stirling's Patent.....		ENGLISH TIN.			
toughened pigs, in		Block, per cwt.....	4	4	0
Glasgow.....	2 15 0	Bar.....	4	5	0
Do. in Wales.....	3 10 3	Refined.....	4	10	0
Staffordshire bars, at		FOREIGN TIN.			
the works.....	5 5 0	Banca.....	4	2	4
Pigs, in Stafford-		Strait.....	4	2	0
shire.....	5 2 6	TIN PLATES.			
Rails.....	5 0 6	IC Coke, per box.....	1	6	0
Chairs.....	4 0 0	IC Charcoal.....	1	12	0
FOREIGN IRON.		IX ditto.....	1	16	0
Swedish.....	11 10 11	SPELTER, or			
CCND.....	17 10 0	Plates, warehouse,			
Psl.....	0 0 0	per ton.....	14	12	6
Gourieff.....	0 0 0	Do. to arrive.....	11	12	6
Archangel.....	0 0 0	ZINC.			

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; A, ditto; 4, ditto; 5, net cash; 6, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1 1/2 dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 25.

Factors succeeded in getting an advance on all coals on last day's sale. Hartley's, 14s. 0d.; Hutton's, 14s. 9d.; Stewart's, 14s. 6d.; Tees, 14s. 6d.; Haswell, 14s. 0

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The market opened to-day under the gloom that necessarily attaches to mercantile failures connected with the colonial markets.

SUGAR.—470 hds. only of West India sold, about half of which was in public sale. Barbadoes, 33s. to 40s. 6d. 7,800 bags of Madras were offered in public sale, about one-third sold at 27s. 6d. to 39s., the remainder bought in. Bengal a small sale. 200 bags went off at previous rates. Benares at 38s. 6d. to 43s. Refined dull of sale, but prices are quoted the same as on Friday. Grocery lumps at 46s. to 49s.

COFFEE.—The quantity offered in public sale has been limited to 120 casks of plantation Ceylon, and about half sold at previous rates. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted at 39s., but no sales reported.

TEA.—The market is steady, but the amount of business done has been very limited.

COTTON.—About 1,400 bales sold to-day at previous rates.

TALLOW.—Remains from 38s. old to 38s. 6d. new.

SALTPETRE.—400 bags Bengal were offered. Refraction 7½ sold at 26s. 6d.; refraction 9½, 24s. 200 bags Madras, refraction 8 to 8½, were offered and bought in at 25s. 6d. to 26s.

RICE.—700 bags Bengal were brought forward in public sale, and part sold at 9s. 6d. to 10s.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND

EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 51s. PER TON.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Chesapeake.

Sole Agents for the United States, F. DERBY and Co., 12, Park-place, New York.

(Continued from our last.)

MANY of the numerous Physicians and Surgeons
who have practically demonstrated the merits of

THE PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS OF
DR. WILLIAM HOPE,

have expressed their views of its importance and efficacy in various cases, amongst which are cures of Gravel and Stone, Rheumatism, gnawing pain between the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Debility, Scorbutic Eruptions, Abscess, Consumption, Asthma, numerous cases of Inflammation in the Intestines, diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and internal organs, and several hundred of Coughs, Stiffness in the Chest, Difficult Breathing, Afflictions of the Head, Languid Circulation, Obstruction of Bile, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and Worms.

An eminent Physician in the neighbourhood of London communicates the following cure:—

"My patient described her sensations to me as resembling a burning fire in the stomach, and the throat like a chimney on fire, with appetite irregular, and sometimes excessive. She had undergone all the usual methods of treatment—had been cupped twelve or thirteen times, bled to fainting thirty or forty times, for supposed determination of blood to the head—had been blistered extensively and repeatedly. She experienced numbness of the head, so as to be insensible to a blow. She came to me wrapped up in flannels, dreading to breathe the open air, and scarcely able to walk. I prescribed for her your PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS, in small regular doses, and in little more than a week she could walk with freedom, the alarming excitement in the head had considerably abated, and the heartburn entirely so. In less than a month her digestive organs were completely restored, the nerves of the whole system were braced, and new life seemed to bound through every vein."

Dr. Loy, of Whitby, writing respecting the Peak Chalybeate, says:—

"It possesses a permanence in its effects not often observed in using laxative medicines. I consider it far superior to any medicine I ever employed as a tonic laxative; and, in cases of debility, attended by a costive habit, and irritability of the stomach, it is the very medicine to answer the purpose of counteracting such symptoms."

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by every Patent Medicine Vendor, and wholesale at the Warehouse, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, London.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS,
LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homœopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nib or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homœopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, and no other.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supercedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Revalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play and havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.
"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."
STUART DE DECIES.
"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.
"Aghadown Glabe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
"August 27th, 1849.

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,
"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."
"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."
"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."
"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."
"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."
"WALTER KEATING."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food."
"ATHOL-STREET, PERTH."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food."
"HADDINGTON, EAST Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c."
"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.
"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half

the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise."
"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,
"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONNS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 3d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,
TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards. Good Congou Tea, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d.; Finest Congou, 3s. 8d.; Rich Rare Souchong, 4s.; Best Souchong, 4s. 4d.; Fine Gunpowder, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 8d.; Rare Choice Gunpowder, 5s.; Best, 5s. 8d.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

Good Coffee, 10d., 11d.; Choice Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d. Best Jamaica, 1s. 4d.; Best Mocha, now only 1s. 4d.

Colonial produce 100 per cent. lower than most other houses, Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 5s. and 6d.; Best, 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 2d.; Best 1s. 4d.; Tont le Moir, best, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Naples Mace-roni, 6d., 7d.; Best, 8d. Sugars and Fruits at Wholesale Prices.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS
8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Post-office Orders payable to Phillips and Co., Chief Office London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the

afflicted with the celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in postage stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post Office.

A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will be happy to give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD AND EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case is guaranteed.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c. &c.?

MANY Preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from eleven till one.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

"Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—'It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent.'"

CURE YOUR CORNS AND FUNGUS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, HEALTH, AND ECONOMY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS elegant White, the favourite pigment of the ancients, has been used by Artists through successive generations, and is still known to the members of the Royal Academy under the old name of Permanent White. Modern decorators could rarely afford this expensive article, even for the delicate tracery of their most costly works.

Three years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors, these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the Painter against the substitution of the inferior paint, each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and, if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCKS.

"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—This elegant Paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists; but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a new y-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids and infants."—*Britannia*, Nov. 16, 1850.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter from

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,
THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs

was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Waiworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY still continues to supply the

afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female, of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the Kingdom, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of seven shillings in postage stamps; or, by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-Inn-road Office.

ADDRESS.—HENRY GUTHREY, M.D., 8, Ampton-street, Gray's-Inn-road, London. At home, for consultation daily, from Eleven till One, mornings, and Five till Seven, evenings; Sundays excepted.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

EARS, &c.—"The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—*Medical Review* for the year 1850.

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years, from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-Inn-road Office, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 8, Ampton-street, Gray's-Inn-road, London, where he may be consulted daily, from Eleven till One, and Five till Seven, Sunday excepted.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves coughs, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulency, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthly and mineral substance, gelatine, mucus, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—involuntary fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken pox, or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its dolorous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

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